THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. IX.

" But ſofter taſks divide Florella's hours;
" To watch the buds juſt op'ning on the day;
" With welcome ſhade to ſcreen the languid flowers,
" That ſicken in the ſummer's parching ray.

" Oft will ſhe ſtoop amidſt her evening walk,
" With tender hand each bruiſed plant to rear;
" To bind the drooping lily's broken ſtalk,
" And nurſe the bloſſoms of the infant year."

Mrs. BARBAULD.

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M DCC XCV.

CONVOLVULUS LINEARIS. NARROW-LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character.

CONVOLVULUS *linearis* caulibus erectis fruticoſis, foliis linearibus acutis piloſo-ſericeis, floribus terminalibus umbellato-paniculatis, calycibus piloſis.

The plant here repreſented has long been cultivated as a green-houſe plant in this country under the name of *Convolvulus Cantabrica*, but it differs ſo eſſentially from that plant, as figured and deſcribed by Prof. JACQUIN in his *Flora Auſtr.* and accords ſo little with the other ſpecies deſcribed by LINNÆUS, that we have been induced to regard it as a perfectly diſtinct ſpecies; in moſt points it agrees with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, but differs in having leaves much narrower, more pointed, and leſs ſilky.

It ſtrikes moſt readily from cuttings, is a hardy green-houſe plant, and flowers during moſt of the Summer, qualities which many of the modern and more ſhewy green-houſe plants cannot boaſt.

The preciſe time of its introduction here, together with its particular place of growth, we have not as yet been able ſatisfactorily to aſcertain.

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AMARYLLIS LUTEA. YELLOW AMARYLLIS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inſerta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *lutea* ſpatha indiviſa obtuſa, flore ſeſſili, corolla campanulata erecta baſi breve tubuloſa, ſtaminibus erectis, alternis brevioribus. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 21. *p.* 415.

COLCHICUM luteum majus. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 69.

NARCISSUS autumnalis major. The greater Autumne or Winter Daffodill. *Park. Parad. p.* 77. 75. *f.* 7.

The Amaryllis lutea is a hardy perennial bulbous plant, a native of Spain, and other of the more Southern parts of Europe, and was cultivated in our Gardens in the time of GERARD, and PARKINSON.

Flora, who commences her revolutionary reign, by enlivening the flower border with the Spring Crocus, and its numerous varieties, terminates it with flowers equally pleaſing, and of ſimilar hues; thus we have the preſent plant, the Saffron Crocus, and the Colchicum, flowering nearly at the ſame time, from the end of September, through October, and ſometimes part of November.

Similar as the Amaryllis is to the yellow Spring Crocus, in the colour, and form of its flowers, it differs obviouſly in the number of its ſtamina, the breadth of its leaves, and the ſize and colour of its root.

Authors deſcribe it as varying in ſize, in the breadth of its leaves, the height of its flowers, and multiplication of the Corolla.

The Dutch Floriſts export it under the title of yellow Colchicum, following the name of ſome of the old writers.

It ſucceeds beſt in a ſoil moderately moiſt, in which it increaſes conſiderably by offsets, and flowers to the moſt advantage when the roots have remained for ſome few years undiſturbed in the ſame ſpot.

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ſtigma, without any intervening ſtyle; this germen ſwells, turns downward, and ultimately becomes the ſeed-veſſel, rarely ripening in this country.

MILLER obſerves, that theſe plants are with difficulty preſerved in England, for they delight to grow in crevices of rocks, and the joints of old walls and ruins, and always thrive beſt in an horizontal poſition; ſo that when they are planted either in pots or the full ground, they rarely thrive, though they may be kept alive for many years.

It flowers in May and June, and is uſually raiſed from ſeeds.

Mr. AITON regards it as a green-houſe plant, and informs us that it was cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA. The CAPER SHRUB.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* longa. *Bacca* corticoſa, unilocularis, pedunculata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAPPARIS *ſpinoſa* pedunculis unifloris ſolitariis, ſtipulis ſpinoſis, foliis annuis, capſulis ovalibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 487. *Ait Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 221.

CAPPARIS *ſpinoſa* fructu minore, folio rotundo. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 480.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers a repreſentation of the Caper ſhrub, whoſe bloſſoms are rarely ſeen in this country, though its flower-buds are in very general uſe as a pickle; indeed, ſo great is their conſumption, that they form a very conſiderable article of commerce.

The plant grows ſpontaneouſly in the more ſouthern parts of Europe, eſpecially in Italy and the Levant; in its wild ſtate it forms a ſhrub of low growth, having numerous, ſpreading, ſpinous branches, ſomewhat thickly beſet with ſmooth roundiſh leaves; the bloſſoms grow alternately on the branches, and when the plant begins to flower, one opens generally every other morning, but ſo delicate are its parts, that on a hot ſummer's day it fades before noon: the petals are white; the filaments, which are extremely numerous, are white below, and of a rich purple above; in theſe the beauty of the flower chiefly conſiſts, as in the piſtillum or pointal does its great ſingularity; at firſt view, one would be led to conclude, that the part ſo conſpicuous in the centre of the flower was the ſtyle terminated by the ſtigma in the uſual way; but if we trace this part of the flower to a more advanced ſtate, we ſhall perceive, that what we took for the ſtyle, was merely an elongation of the flower-ſtalk, and what we took for the ſtigma, was in reality the germen placed on it, crowned with a minute

ſtigma,

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PASSERINA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED PASSERINA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* tubo impoſita. *Sem.* 1. corticatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSERINA *grandiflora* glaberrima, foliis oblongis acutis concavis extrinſecus rugoſis, floribus terminalibus ſeſſilibus ſolitariis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 226.

The *Paſſerina* here figured, diſtinguiſhed from all the other known ſpecies by the largeneſs of its flowers, is deſcribed in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, but not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON: it is indeed a plant recently introduced to this country from the Cape; we ſaw it laſt Summer in great perfection, at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith; it forms a ſmall neat ſhrub, ſomewhat like the *Phylica ericoides*, is a hardy greenhouſe plant, flowering in May and June, and increaſed without difficulty from cuttings.

N.° 292

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CATANANCHE CÆRULEA. BLUE CATANANCHE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Cal.* imbricatus. *Pappus* ariſtatus, caliculo 5 feto.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATANANCHE cærulea ſquamis calicis inferioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 722. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 134.
CHONDRILLA cærulea cyani capitulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 130.

The *Catananche cærulea* is a native of the South of France, where it grows in hilly ſituations that are ſtony: it is a perennial herbaceous plant, moderately hardy, and has long been cultivated in our gardens, Mr. AITON ſays, by PARKINSON in 1640: MILLER, who treats of it in his Dictionary, deſcribes it as a pretty ornament to a garden, and one that is eaſily kept within bounds; there is certainly much about it to excite our admiration, more eſpecially in the ſtructure of the calyx, and the florets: the flowers, which are of a pale blue colour with a dark eye, make their appearance from July to October.

It is propagated by ſeeds, which MILLER recommends to be ſown in the Spring; the ſeedlings ſhould be tranſplanted in the Autumn, into the borders where they are to remain; it may alſo be increaſed by ſlips: the plant requires a ſituation moderately dry, and is moſt productive of flowers and ſeeds when it ſtands long in one ſpot.

In the 14th *edit.* of the *Syſtema Vegetab.* of Prof. MURRAY, mention is made of a variety with double flowers, which we believe has not been ſeen in this country.

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ever ſince, there they are propagated in the open borders of the flower-garden with the leaſt poſſible trouble, flowering moſt readily, but we believe never producing any ripe ſeeds; from thence moſt of the roots which flower with the curious here, are yearly imported in the Autumn.

In Guernſey, the cold of the Winter is far leſs intenſe than with us; many of thoſe plants which we keep in our green-houſes, ſtand with them in the open ground; the ſuperior mildneſs of the climate enables them to cultivate this plant with more ſucceſs than we can do, even perhaps with all the expence and trouble to which we might ſubject ourſelves; to ſuch, however, whoſe ſituations may be favourable, and who may be fond of making experiments, we recommend the peruſal of FAIRCHILD's Directions, a practical Gardener of great ingenuity, and who appears to have had much expe-rience in the culture of this plant*.

It is uſual to plant the imported bulbs in pots of ſand, or light loam, as ſoon as they arrive, and place them in the parlour window, or green-houſe; they bloſſom in September and October; the flowers, which continue about a month in per-fection, are inodorous, but make up for that deficiency by the ſuperior ſplendour of their colours: Dr. DOUGLASS thus deſcribes them, each flower when in its prime looks like a fine gold tiſſue wrought on a roſe-coloured ground, but when it begins to fade and decay, it looks more like a ſilver tiſſue, or what they call a pink colour: when we look upon the flower in full ſun-ſhine, each leaf appears to be ſtudded with thou-ſands of little diamonds, ſparkling and glittering with a moſt ſurpriſing and agrecable luſtre; but if we view the ſame by candle-light, theſe numerous ſpecks or ſpangles look more like fine gold duſt.

Both KÆMPFER and THUNBERG agree, that the Japaneſe regard the root as poiſonous.

* "They love a light earth, made with dung and ſand, and a little lime rubbiſh with "it does very well, it keeps the roots ſound; for if the earth be too ſtiff or wet, you may "keep them for many years before they blow. If they are in pots, they ſhould be put in "the houſe in Winter, to keep them from the ſevere froſts, which are apt to rot the roots. "The time of moving them is when they have no leaves on the root, that is from June to "Auguſt: thoſe that come with ſix leaves this year, ſeldom fail blowing the next year: "they need not be put in freſh earth above once in two or three years: by this method of "management I have had the ſame roots blow again in four years time. The many miſ-"carriages that happen to the Guernſey Lily, are by letting the leaves be killed by the "fierceneſs of the froſt in Winter, or by cutting them off, as ſome people do, when they "are green, which will ſo much weaken the plants, that they may keep them twenty "years and not have them blow; by the above management, where there is a ſtock, there "will be continually ſome blowing.

"MILLER recommends for theſe roots the following compoſt: Take a third-part of "freſh virgin earth from a paſture-ground which is light, then put near an equal part of "ſea-ſand, to which you ſhould add rotten dung and ſifted lime rubbiſh, of each an equal "quantity."

The great buſineſs in the culture of this flower, next to a proper ſoil and ſituation, ſeems to conſiſt in giving the plant as much air as poſſible, and in preſerving the foliage in the Winter from the injury of froſt.

AMARYLLIS SARNIENSIS. GUERNSEY AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta declinata inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. p.* 415.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *sarniensis*, petalis linearibus planis, staminibus pistilloque rectiusculis corolla longioribus, stigmatibus partitis revolutis. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 420. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 131.
LILIUM sarniense. *Dougl. Monogr. t.* 1, 2.
NARCISSUS japonicus rutilo flore. *Corn. Canad. Kæmpf. Amæn. p.* 872.

The Guernsey Lily, as it is most commonly called, is originally a native of Japan; where it is described to grow by KÆMPFER and THUNBERG, who visited that island, the latter says on the hills about Nagasaki, from thence roots are said to have been introduced to the garden of JOHANNES MORINUS at Paris, in which it flowered, October 1634: its introduction to this country, which was subsequent to that date, as Dr. DOUGLASS relates in his *Monographia* on this plant, "happened "by a very singular melancholy accident, of which Dr. MO-"RISON, who no doubt had it from some persons then residing "in Guernsey, gives us the following account: A Dutch or "English ship, it is uncertain which, coming from Japan, "with some of the roots of this flower on board, was cast "away on the island of Guernsey; the roots were thrown upon "a sandy shore, and so by the force of the winds and waves, "were soon buried in sand; there they remained for some "years, and afterwards, to the great surprise and admiration "of the inhabitants, the flowers appeared in all their pomp "and beauty." Some of these soon made their appearance in this country: Mr. AITON relates, that the plant was cultivated here in 1659, by General LAMBERT, at Wimbledon.

Fatal as Guernsey proved to the unfortunate mariners, it afforded the roots of our plant a soil and situation apparently congenial to their own; in that island they have flourished

ever

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AGROSTEMMA CŒLI ROSA. SMOOTH-LEAV'D COCKLE, or ROSE CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtuſo indiviſo. *Capſ.* 1 locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *Cæli roſa* glabra, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 116.

LYCHNIS ſegetum, Nigellaſtrum minus glabrum dicta, flore eleganter rubello. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 543. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 22. *f.* 32.

LYCHNIS pſeudomelanthiis ſimilis africana glabra anguſtifolia. *Herm. Leyd.* 391. *t.* 393.

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hortus Kewenſis*, that the charming annual here figured, the livelineſs of whoſe colours no paint can expreſs, was cultivated by MILLER in 1739; ſeeing it is a plant of ſuch beauty, and honoured with ſo diſtinguiſhed an appellation, it is ſingular that it ſhould not by this time have made its way more generally into our gardens.

The Cockle of our corn-fields is an ornamental plant, the preſent ſpecies reſembles it; but while the plant itſelf is much ſmaller, its flowers are proportionably larger, and their colours more vivid.

It is an annual of ready growth, a native of Sicily and the Levant, flowering in July and Auguſt, and ripening its ſeeds in September and October.

It appears to moſt advantage when ſeveral plants of it grow together; the beſt mode, therefore, is to ſow about a dozen ſeeds early in April on the ſeveral ſpots of the flower-border where you intend they ſhall remain; no other care is neceſſary than to keep the plants free from weeds and vermin.

The *Agr. Cæli roſa* of *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.* is the *coronaria.*

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SEMPERVIVUM TORTUOSUM. GOUTY HOUSELEEK.

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capſulæ* 12 polyſpermæ.

Specific Character.

SEMPERVIVUM *tortuoſum* foliis obovatis ſubtus gibbis villoſis, nectariis bilobis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 148.

We know of no figure of this plant, the firſt and only account of which is to be found in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON; there it is ſpecifically deſcribed, and from thence we diſcover that it was introduced from the Canary Iſlands, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1779.

It is a ſhrubby plant of low growth, producing numerous fleſhy leaves growing thickly together, which being evergreen, and making a pretty appearance the year through, render the plant worthy a place in all general collections at leaſt, of greenhouſe plants; and though it cannot vie with many of the more ſhewy high-priced novelties, it is an abiding plant, not ſubject to caſualties, while many of thoſe are here to day and gone to morrow.

It throws up its flowering ſtems, ſupporting numerous, ſtarry, ſtonecrop-like flowers, in July and Auguſt, and is moſt readily propagated by cuttings.

It is one of thoſe ſpecies of Houſeleek which connect the genera *Sedum & Sempervivum.*

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N.° 297

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DIANTHUS SUPERBUS. SUPERB PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *superbus* floribus paniculatis: squamis calycinis brevibus acuminatis, corollis multifido-capillaribus, caule erecto. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 418.

CARYOPHYLLUS simplex alter, flore laciniato odoratissimo. *Bauh. Pin.* 210.

CARYOPHYLLUS plumarius Austriacus sive superba Austriaca. The feathered Pinke of Austria. *Park. Parad. p.* 316. 4.

Many of the plants of this genus diffuse an agreeable odour, which renders them most desirable objects for the flower-garden: this quality the present species possesses in a superior degree to most others; a few of its flowers communicate to a nosegay a delicate and most delicious smell, or placed in a vial of water they will even scent a small apartment*: it is to be regretted, however, that the blossoms, unless placed in water, from their extreme delicacy, flag soon after they are gathered.

* This fragrance has been noticed by all the old authors who have treated of the plant: CLUSIUS describes the flowers as *suavissimi odoris et è longinquo nares ferientis*, of which words PARKINSON's are almost a literal translation "of a "most fragrant sent, comforting the spirits and senses afarre off."

It

It may be doubted whether the *Dianthus ſuperbus* of *Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 419. be our plant; if it be, the deſcription is not drawn up with that accuracy which diſtinguiſhes his deſcriptions in general; the mode of culture, however, which he recommends is ſtrictly applicable to it, as the plant rarely continues in vigour more than two years, and as it is in its greateſt beauty the firſt year of its flowering, he recommends that young plants ſhould be annually raiſed for ſucceſſion from ſeeds, which are plentifully produced; the ſeeds of this plant ought therefore to be kept in the ſhops with annuals and biennials.

The *Dianthus ſuperbus* is a native of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark: CLUSIUS found it growing in the moiſt meadows about Vienna, and on the borders of woods adjoining to ſuch, with ſome of its flowers white, others purpliſh; PARKINSON deſcribes them of theſe two colours, but ſays the moſt ordinary with us are pure white, which is contrary to what we now find them: they are rarely produced before Auguſt, from which period they will continue frequently to bloſſom till October.

The Spring is the beſt time for ſowing its ſeeds; the plants require no very nice or particular treatment.

ORIGANUM DICTAMNUS. DITTANY OF CRETE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Strobilus tetragonus, ſpicatus, calyces colligens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORIGANUM *Dictamnus* foliis inferioribus tomentoſis, ſpicis nutantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 541. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 311. Dittany of Candia.

DICTAMNUS creticus. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 222.

By the name of Dittany of Crete, the ſpecies of Origanum here figured, has long been known in this country as a medicinal plant; to the purpoſes of phyſic it ſtill indeed continues to be applied, as imported in a dried ſtate from the Levant: when bruiſed, the whole plant gives forth an aromatic fragrance, highly grateful; as an ornamental plant, it has alſo been long, and is now, very generally cultivated in this country. TURNER, whoſe Herbal was printed in 1568, writes thus concerning it, "I have ſene it growynge in England in Maiſter Riches gardin "naturally, but it groweth no where ellis that I know of, "ſaving only in Candy." As at this period no idea was entertained of a greenhouſe, the plant muſt have been cultivated in the open ground, where it would doubtleſs grow readily, if ſecured from the ſeverity of the weather, it being more hardy than many plants uſually kept in greenhouſes.

This plant is at all times ornamental, but more particularly ſo when in flower, in which ſtate it appears during moſt of the ſummer and autumnal months.

It is uſually increaſed by cuttings, which ſtrike readily.

N.° 298

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HERMANNIA ALNIFOLIA. ALDER-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Capſ.* 5-locularis. *Petala* baſi ſemitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *alnifolia* foliis cuneiformibus lineatis plicatis crenato-emarginatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 610. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 412.
ARBUSCULA africana tricapſularis ononidis vernæ ſingulari folio. *Pluk. Mant.* 14. *t.* 239. *f.* 1.

Hermannia is a genus of plants named in honour of Dr. PAUL HERMAN, a Dutch Botaniſt of great celebrity, author of the *Paradiſus Batavus*, and other valuable works: twenty-ſix ſpecies are enumerated in the 13th edition of the *Syſt. Naturæ* of LINNÆUS by Prof. GMELIN, and eight in the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON; moſt of thoſe in the latter work are cultivated in the nurſeries near town: they form a ſet of the more hardy greenhouſe plants, grow readily, and flower freely; their bloſſoms are for the moſt part yellow, and have a conſiderable affinity with thoſe of the *Mahernia*.

The preſent ſpecies flowers very early in the ſpring, from February to May, producing a great profuſion of bloom during that period; is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728.

It rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, but is readily increaſed by cuttings.

The nurſerymen near town regard this plant as the *groſſularifolia* of LINNÆUS, calling another, equally common ſpecies, with longer and narrower leaves, *alnifolia*, and which does not appear to be deſcribed by LINNÆUS or mentioned by Mr. AITON; our plant accords exactly with the Linnæan deſcription of *alnifolia*, and there is we think no doubt of its being the *alnifolia* of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, and Mr. MILLER's *Dictionary*.

N° 299

Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent May 1. 1795

GNAPHALIUM EXIMIUM. GIANT CUDWEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus vel capillaris. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNAPHALIUM *eximium* foliis sessilibus ovatis confertis erectis tomentosis, corymbo sessili. *Linn. Mant. Pl. p.* 573. *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

ELYCHRYSUM africanum foliis lanceolatis integris tomentosis decurrentibus, capitulis congestis ex rubello aureis. *Edw. Av. t.* 183.

In the summer of 1794, towards the end of July, the Gnaphalium here figured, the most magnificent and shewy of all the species hitherto introduced to this country, flowered in great perfection at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith: Mr. LEE informs me, that he raised it from seeds given him by Capt. WILLIAM PATERSON, author of a Narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria, and who has most laudably exerted himself in introducing many new and interesting plants to this country; this gentleman assured Mr. LEE, that the plant was found in a wild state, five hundred miles from the Cape, on the borders of the Caffre country, from whence the natives bring bundles of the dried plant to the Cape as presents; in this state the plant has long since been imported from that fertile coast: if we mistake not, a specimen of this sort is figured in PETIVER'S works, and a coloured representation is given of it in EDWARDS'S History of Birds, taken from a dried plant, brought from the Cape, by Capt. ISAAC WORTH, in 1749.

The plants we saw were about a foot and a half high, the stalks shrubby, and but little branched; the foliage and flowers as represented on the plate.

Several of the Gnaphaliums it is well known are liable to be killed by moisture, especially in the winter season; during that time, this plant in particular, should be kept as dry as possible, and, if convenient, on a shelf, separate from the other plants of the greenhouse; when it is necessary to give it water, it should never come in contact with the foliage or flowers: with these precautions it may be kept very well in a good greenhouse, in which it should remain, even during summer.

It may be raised from seeds, and also from cuttings.

Pub. by W Curtis St. Geo: Crescent May 1. 1795

MELIANTHUS MINOR. SMALL MELIANTHUS, or HONEY-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: folio inferiore gibbo. *Petala* 4: nectario infra infima. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELIANTHUS *minor* ſtipulis geminis diſtinctis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 581. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 368.

MELIANTHUS africanus minor fœtidus. *Comm. rar.* 4. *t.* 4.

There are few flowers that do not ſecrete from ſome kind of a glandular ſubſtance, honey, or nectar, to a greater or ſmaller amount; in thoſe of the preſent genus, this liquid is particularly abundant, even dropping from the flowers of the *major*, in conſiderable quantity; in the preſent ſpecies it flows not ſo copiouſly, but is retained in the lower part of the bloſſom, and is of a dark brown colour, an unuſual phenomenon.

There are only two ſpecies of this genus deſcribed, the *major* and the *minor*, both of which are cultivated in our nurſeries; the *major* is by far the moſt common, the moſt hardy, and the moſt ornamental plant; its foliage indeed is peculiarly elegant: this ſpecies will ſucceed in the open border, eſpecially if placed at the foot of a wall with a ſouth or ſouth-weſt aſpect, taking care to cover the root to a conſiderable depth with rotten tan in ſevere froſts: the *minor* is always kept in the greenhouſe, in which, when it has acquired a certain age, it flowers regularly in the ſpring, and conſtantly ſo, as far as we have obſerved of the plants in Chelſea Garden; Mr. AITON ſays in Auguſt, and COMMELIN the ſummer through.

The *Melianthus minor* grows to the height of three, four, or five feet; its ſtem, which is ſhrubby, during the flowering ſeaſon is apt to exhibit a naked appearance, having fewer leaves on it at that period, and thoſe not of their full ſize; but this, perhaps, may in ſome degree be owing to the plant's being placed at the back of others.

The foliage when bruiſed has an unpleaſant ſmell.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was cultivated by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, in 1708; is propagated readily by cuttings.

N.° 301

Pub.d by W.m Curtis. S.t Geo Crescent. June 1. 1795.

MIMOSA MYRTIFOLIA. MYRTLE-LEAVED MIMOSA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores mere masculi reliquis interspiti. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida aut 0. *Stamina* 4-locularis. *Legumen.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

Specific Character.

MIMOSA *myrtifolia* foliis ovato-lanceolatis obliquis undulatis acuminatis margine cartilagineis: primordialibus pinnatis. *Smith Transf. Linn. Soc. v.* 1. *p.* 252.

The seeds of this species of Mimosa having been sent over in plenty, with some of the first vegetable productions of New South-Wales, and growing readily, the plant has been raised by many cultivators in this country; Mr. HOY, gardener to the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, produced a specimen of it in flower at a meeting of the Linnean Society in 1790; it is a shrub of quick growth, and a ready blower: a plant of it in the stove of Chelsea-Garden has this year (May 10, 1795) produced ripe pods, and perfect seeds. In the greenhouse, where it flowers from February to April, the blossoms go off without shewing any tendency to produce fruit.

It is first described by Dr. SMITH, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society; the leaves in the plants that have fallen under our notice have not accorded exactly with those he has described, having neither been of a glaucous green colour, according to the usual acceptation of that term, nor very much undulated; and though those of an individual plant may have presented such an appearance, we are persuaded they do not do so generally when growing and in good health.

The foliage is usually edged with red, and the flowers are fragrant.

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Pub.d by W. Curtis. S.t Geo: Crescent June1. 1795

the plant; the flowers are about an inch and a quarter in length, inflated below, and contracted above into a long narrow neck, dilating again so as to form a kind of knob, in which the antheræ are contained, just below the limb, which divides into four somewhat ovate obtuse segments, the upper side of these segments is of a very pale flesh colour, the under side of them as well as the dilated part just below them bright red, the body of the flower flesh colour, marked with eight longitudinal stripes, of a deeper hue; filaments eight, antheræ within the tube; style projecting about the eighth of an inch beyond the corolla; stigma, a round glutinous head.

The flowers as they decay become of a deeper red colour, and finally pale brown, still retaining their form and appearing to advantage;—hitherto the plant has produced no seeds here, is increased with difficulty either by cuttings or layers, but with most certainty in the latter way.

A CATALOGUE of HEATHS, cultivated and sold by RICHARD WILLIAMS, at his Nursery, *Turnham-Green, Middlesex.*

ERICA.

* abietina.
albens.
* ampullacea.
arborea.
——— var. squarrosa.
articularis.
australis.
baccans.
* Bankfii.
canescens.
capitata.
caffra.
cernua.
* cerinthoides.
cinerea.
——— var. fl. albo.
ciliaris.
* coccinea.
comosa.
——— var. fl. rubro.
* conspicua.
corifolia.
* cruenta.
cubica.
* curviflora.
denticulata.
* discolor.
* elata.
empetrifolia.
* fascicularis.
* formosa.
fucata.
* grandiflora.
* halicacaba.
herbacea.
incarnata.
incana.
lateralis.
lutea.
* mammosa.
——— var. fl. purp.
margaritacea.
——— var. fl. rubro.
marifolia.
mediterranea.
* Massoni.
minima.
* monadelphia.
* Monsoniana.
mucosa.
multiflora.
——— var. fl. albo.
muscari.
* nudiflora.
parviflora.
* Pattersoni.
persoluta.
——— var. fl. rubro.
* Petiveri.
physodes.
* pinifolia.
planifolia.
* Plukenetii.
pubescens.
pyramidalis.
quadriflora.
ramentacea.
regerminans.
scoparia.
* sessiliflora.
* simpliciflora.
* Sparrmanni.
* spicata.
stricta.
taxifolia.
Tetralix.
——— var. fl. albo.
thymifolia.
triflora.
——— var. fl. albo.
* tubiflora.
umbellata.
urceolaris.
vagans.
* ventricosa.
* versicolor.
* verticillata.
* vestita.
virgata.
vulgaris.
——— var. fl. albo.

N. B. *Those marked with an asterisk have tubular flowers.*

ERICA AMPULLACEA. FLASK HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *ampullacea* foliis ciliatis mucronatis, bracteæis coloratis, floribus umbellatis subquaternis erecto-patentibus, stylo exserto.

The Erica here figured has some affinity in the form of its flowers to the *E. ventricosa*, as these in their shape resemble a flask or bottle, especially of that kind in which water is usually kept, we have named it *ampullacea*; it is of very modern introduction.

On the 11th of June 1784, we had the pleasure to see a small plant of this species in flower, with Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, Turnham-Green, an unwearied and ingenious cultivator of this beautiful tribe of plants in particular, the richness of whose collection will appear in the subsequent list; by him it was raised from Cape seeds, though not more than the height of ten inches, it produced eighteen branches, most of which put forth flowers at their summits; we counted sixty-six blossoms on this small plant.

The leaves are short, linear, somewhat triangular, rigid, edged with fine crooked hairs, very visible when magnified, and terminating in a mucro or point, on the older branches recurved and mostly eight-rowed; each branch is usually terminated by four or five flowers, at first growing closely together, and covered so strongly with a glutinous substance, as to look as if varnished, and which is so adhesive as to catch ants and small flies; as the flowering advances, they separate more widely from each other, and finally a young branch grows out of the centre from betwixt them; the true calyx is composed of four lanceolate leaves, fitting close to and glued as it were to the corolla; besides these, there are several other leaves, which might be mistaken for those of the calyx, but which may with more propriety be called Bracteæ or Floral-leaves; some of these, like the calyx, are wholly red, others red and green mixed together, and broader than the leaves of

the

N° 303

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo Crescent June 1. 1795

HERMANNIA LAVENDULIFOLIA. LAVENDER-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Capſ.* 5-locularis. *Petala* baſi ſemitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *lavendulifolia* foliis lanceolatis obtuſis integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 611. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 413.

HERMANNIA fruteſcens folio Lavendulæ latiore et obtuſo flore parvo aureo BOERH. *Dill. Hort. Elth. t.* 147.

The *Hermannia* here figured is a plant of humble growth, forming a ſmall buſhy ſhrub, a foot or a foot and a half in height, and producing numerous flowers thinly ſcattered over the branches, the greateſt part of the ſummer; it is this diſpoſition which it has of flowering ſo freely, that renders it a deſirable plant for the greenhouſe, in which it is commonly kept, and of which it is an old inhabitant.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work the *Hortus Elthamenſis*, publiſhed in 1732; hence we learn that it was cultivated in Mr. SHERARD's celebrated garden at Eltham prior to that date.

It is a native of the Cape, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.

N° 304

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS. BARBADOES AMARYLLIS, or LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *equestris* spatha subbiflora, pedicellis erectis spatha brevioribus, tubo filiformi horizontali, limbo oblique patulo sursum curvo, faucē, pilosa. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 417.

AMARYLLIS dubia *Linn. Am. Ac.* 8. *p.* 254.

LILIUM americanum puniceo flore Belladonna dictum. *Herm. Par. Bat. p.* 194. *cum fig.*

Mr. AITON, in his *Hortus Kewensis*, has inserted this species of Amaryllis, as named and described by the younger LINNÆUS; he informs us, that it is a native of the West-Indies, and was introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, in 1778: as its time of flowering is not mentioned, we may presume, that it had not blossomed in the royal garden when the publication before mentioned first made its appearance; it no doubt has since, as we have seen it in that state in the collections of several Nurserymen, particularly those of Mr. GRIMWOOD and Mr. COLVILL.

It flowers towards the end of April.

The flowering stem rises above the foliage, to the height of about a foot or more, produces from one to three flowers, similar to, but not quite so large as those of the Mexican Amaryllis, to which it is nearly related; it differs however from that plant essentially in this, that the lower part of the flower projects further than the upper, which gives to its mouth that obliquity which LINNÆUS describes.

The spatha is composed of two leaves, which standing up at a certain period of the plant's flowering like ears, give to the whole flower a fancied resemblance of a horse's head; whether LINNÆUS derived his name of *equestris* from this circumstance or not, he does not condescend to inform us.

Mr. AITON regards it as a greenhouse plant; like those of many of the Ixias, however, the bulbs are of the more tender kind.

It is propagated by offsets, but not very readily.

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OTHONNA PECTINATA. WORMWOOD-LEAVED OTHONNA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſubnullus, *Cal.* 1-phyllus multifidus ſubcylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *pectinata* foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus parallelis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 793. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 276.

JACOBÆA africana fruteſcens, foliis abſinthii umbelliferi incanis. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 137. *t.* 69.

The *Othonna pectinata* is a native of Africa, a long-eſtabliſhed and common plant in greenhouſes, having been cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731; it recommends itſelf chiefly on account of its foliage, which forms a pleaſing contraſt to the darker greens of other plants.

It flowers in May and June, is moderately hardy, and readily increaſed by cuttings.

In many collections we meet with old plants of it three or four feet high; formerly, when greenhouſe plants were few in number and the houſes large, it might be proper to keep ſuch; but now there is not that neceſſity, eſpecially ſince the vaſt acceſſion of plants from the Cape and New-Holland, made within theſe few years.

N.° 306

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent July 1. 1795.

HERMANNIA ALTHÆIFOLIA. MARSH-MALLOW-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Capſ.* 5-locularis. *Petala* baſi ſemitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis crenatis plicatis tomentoſis, calycibus florentibus campanulatis angulatis, ſtipulis oblongis foliaceis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 411.

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis plicatis crenatis tomentoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 610.

HERMANNIA capenſis althææ folio. *Pet. Gaz.* 53. *t.* 34. *f.* 2.

KETMIA africana fruteſcens foliis mollibus et incanis. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 151. *t.* 79.

The *Hermannia althæifolia*, a native of the Cape, is a plant of much larger growth than the *lavendulifolia*, riſing to the height, if ſuffered to do ſo, of three, four, or more feet; its bloſſoms are proportionably large, and of a deep yellow colour, inclined to orange.

It is a plant of free growth, much diſpoſed to produce flowers during moſt of the ſummer months; hence it is kept very generally in collections of greenhouſe plants: is propagated readily by cuttings.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728. *Ait. Kew.*

Our readers will ſee, that the ſpecific deſcription of LINNÆUS has been altered in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, and that it now comprizes all the ſtriking features of the plant.

N° 307

Pub by W. Curtis S.° Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795.

VERBENA AUBLETIA. ROSE VERVAIN.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis ſubæqualis curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Semina* 2 s. 4 nuda (*Stam.* 2 ſ. 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, ſpicis laxis ſolitariis, foliis trifidis inciſis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 33.
VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, ſpicis ſolitariis, corollis faſciculatis, foliis cordatis inciſo-ſerratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 66. *Suppl. Pl. p.* 86.
BUCHNERA canadenſis *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 13. *p.* 478.
VERBENA *Aubletia. Jacq. hort. v.* 2. *p.* 82. *t.* 176.
OBLETIA *Journ. de Rozier introd.* 1. *p.* 367. *t.* 2.

It has fallen to the lot of this plant to have an unuſual degree of attention beſtowed on it by various botaniſts, and after being regarded as a diſtinct genus by ſeveral, to be finally claſſed with the *Verbena;* in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS it is minutely deſcribed.

We learn from the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON that it is a native of North-America, introduced by Monſ. RICHARD in 1774, and that it flowers in June and July.

The extreme brilliancy of its colour renders it a very ornamental greenhouſe plant, it ſeldom grows above the height of two feet; in favourable ſeaſons ripens its ſeeds readily, by which it is uſually propagated, being a biennial.

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Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1795

of which has a leaf at its baſe, ſimilar to the other leaves of the plant, but ſmaller, and terminates in an umbel of ſeven or eight flowers; as the umbels bloſſom in ſucceſſion, a period of ſeveral months uſually intervenes betwixt the blowing of the firſt and the laſt; when the flower is expanded, the hindmoſt leaf of the calyx continues upright, the others are reflexed as in other ſpecies of this genus, they are all beſet with fine long hairs; the three lowermoſt petals are pure white, with a little gibboſity at the baſe of each, the two uppermoſt are marked each with three irregular ſpots, of a rich purple colour, inclining to carmine, the two lowermoſt ſpots narroweſt and of the deepeſt colour; of the ſtamina there are ſix filaments which have antheræ, and four which have none; ſtigma red, divided into five parts, and a little longer than the fertile filaments.

In its habit this plant reſembles ſomewhat the *Pelargonium cordifolium*, is a native of the Cape, flowers from May to September, in favourable ſeaſons has produced ſeeds here, but is more uſually increaſed by cuttings.

Varies with petals of a rich purple colour, in which the ſpots are ſimilar, though not ſo conſpicuous.

PELARGONIUM ECHINATUM. PRICKLY-STALKED GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5 petala irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 caſtrata. *Fructus* 5 coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character.

PELARGONIUM *echinatum* caule carnoſo, ſtipulis ſpineſcentibus, foliis cordato-ſubrotundis 3-5 lobis, floribus umbellatis, umbellis ſubſeptemfloris.

This ſingular and moſt beautiful ſpecies of Pelargonium, recently introduced to this country, this Summer flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, in the King's-Road, Chelſea, from one of whoſe plants our figure and deſcription have been taken.

Stalk green, ſurface ſmooth and ſomewhat gloſſy, fleſhy, beſet with ſpines which bend back and terminate in browniſh ſomewhat weak points; theſe appear to have been primarily the ſtipulæ, which become thus fleſhy and rigid, and from this circumſtance not altogether peculiar to this ſpecies, it takes the name of *echinatum*; the leaves ſtand on long footſtalks, are ſomewhat heart-ſhaped, moſtly roundiſh, divided into three or five lobes, veiny, ſoft, and downy, eſpecially on the under ſide, which is of a much lighter colour than the upper, the flowering ſtem proceeds from the ſummit of the ſtalk, and is a foot or more in height; as it advances it throws out its branches, or peduncles, ultimately about five in number, each of

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Aug 1 1795

ERINUS ALPINUS. ALPINE ERINUS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* Limbus 5-fidus æqualis. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERINUS *alpinus* floribus racemoſis, foliis ſpathulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 570. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 357.

AGERATUM ſerratum alpinum. *Bauh. pin.* 221.

The *Erinus alpinus* is a native of Switzerland, Germany, and France; inhabiting the more mountainous parts of thoſe countries.

It is a very deſirable little plant for the decoration of rock work, growing in cloſe tufts, and producing numerous flowers of a lively purple colour during moſt of the ſummer months.

Is increaſed without difficulty by parting its roots in Autumn, or from ſeed; in the winter ſome plants of it ſhould be kept in pots under a frame or hand-glaſs, as it is liable to be injured by wet and froſt.

Was cultivated here by MR. MILLER in 1759.

N.310

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1795.

Edwards del. Sansom sc

ROBINIA HISPIDA. ROUGH-STALK'D ROBINIA, or ROSE ACACIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. Legumen gibbum elongatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROBINIA *hiſpida* racemis axillaribus, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi hiſpido. *Linn. Mant. p.* 668. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 53.

ROBINIA racemis axillaribus, pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi. *Jacq. Amer.* 211. *t.* 179. *f.* 101.

PSEUDO ACACIA hiſpida floribus roſeis. *Cateſb. Carol.* 3. *p.* 20. *t.* 20.

There are few trees or ſhrubs which have contributed more to adorn our plantations, and ſhrubberies, than thoſe of this genus, nine ſpecies of which are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, moſt of theſe are natives either of North-America, or Siberia: the preſent ſpecies, an inhabitant of Carolina, is perhaps the moſt ornamental of the whole: its large pendant bunches of roſe-coloured flowers load the branches in May and June, and ſometimes a ſecond crop will be produced late in the ſeaſon, theſe with us uſually fall off without producing any ſeed-veſſels.

This ſhrub is not diſpoſed to grow very tall even in America, it is moſt prudent indeed to keep it humble, to the height of four or five feet, and to plant it in a ſheltered part of the garden, as its branches are liable to be broken by high winds: MARSHALL *(Arb. Amer.)* deſcribes it as ſpreading much from its running roots; we have not obſerved it to do ſo in any great degree here; it is propagated by layers, by cuttings of the roots, and by grafting; it is of ready growth, diſpoſed to blow even when young, and not nice as to ſoil, or ſituation; the flowers afford a good example of the claſs DIADELPHIA, they are large and beautiful, but without ſcent.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758. *Ait. Kew.*

N.° 311

Edwards del. Jacson

Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Sept. 1795

LINUM FLAVUM. YELLOW FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis 10 locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *flavum* calycibus ſubſerrato-ſcabris lanceolatis ſubſeſſilibus, panicula ramis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *ed.* 3. *p.* 399. *Mant. p.* 360. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 3. *t.* 214.

LINUM ſylveſtre latifolium luteum. *Bauh. pin.* 214.

LINUM ſylveſtre III. latifolium. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 1. *p.* 317.

There is a conſiderable ſimilarity betwixt the repreſentation of the preſent plant and that of the *Linum arboreum* figured on the 234th plate of this work, they are nevertheleſs two ſpecies widely differing, the *flavum* being a hardy herbaceous perennial, a native of Germany, the *arboreum* a greenhouſe ſhrub from the Levant, both poſſeſſing conſiderable beauty, and highly worthy a place in all collections of ornamental plants.

The *Linum flavum* is not mentioned either in the Dictionary of Mr. MILLER, or the Hortus Kewenſis of Mr. AITON, and as far as our knowledge extends was a ſtranger in this country, till we raiſed it the year before laſt from ſeeds ſent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe in Switzerland; CLUSIUS gives us a repreſentation of it in flower, and Prof. JACQUIN another much ſuperior; according to the latter, it grows by the ſides of hedges and among ſhrubs in mountainous ſituations, and rarely exceeds a foot in height.

From the little experience we have had of this plant, it appears to be eaſy of culture, and to ſucceed beſt in a ſoil moderately ſtiff and moiſt; the flowers expand moſt in a morning when the ſun ſhines, and continue in ſucceſſion during June, July, and part of Auguſt; it appears as if it would ripen its ſeeds in my garden; theſe vegetate freely: the plant may alſo be increaſed by parting its roots in autumn, or by cuttings of its young ſhoots.

N° 312

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Sep. 1. 1795

DAPHNE CNEORUM. TRAILING DAPHNE.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida corallacea marcescens stamina includens. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *Cneorum* floribus congestis terminalibus sessilibus, foliis lanceolatis nudis mucronatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 371. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 26.

THYMELEÆ affinis facie externa. *Bauh. pin.* 463.

CNEORUM. *Matth. hist.* 46. *Clus. hist.* 89, 90. *f.* 1.

This charming little shrub is a native of Switzerland and Austria: CLUSIUS informs us that it grows in great abundance on many of the mountains near Vienna, so much so that women gather it when in flower and sell it in the markets; its beautiful and fragrant blossoms come forth in April and May, the principal season for its flowering, but it frequently blows during most of the Summer, and even in the Autumn; it varies with white blossoms.

It is extremely hardy, thrives remarkably well in road sand in almost any situation; is propagated by seeds, which very rarely ripen with us, by layers, and by grafting it on the stock of the Mezereon, whereby it acquires an elevation superior to what it has naturally.

N.° 313

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent. Oct. 1. 1795.

GENISTA TRIQUETRA. TRIANGULAR-STALK'D GENISTA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$. *Vexillum* oblongum a piſtillo ſtaminibuſque deorſum reflexum.

Specific Character.

GENISTA *triquetra* foliis ternatis, ſummis ſimplicibus, ramis triquetris procumbentibus. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 88. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 14.

Monſ. L'HERITIER, author of many modern publications in Botany, diſtinguiſhed for their accuracy and elegance, was the firſt who deſcribed and figured this ſpecies of Geniſta, a native of Corſica, and cultivated here by JOHN ORD, Eſq. as long ſince as the year 1770.

It is a hardy, evergreen, trailing ſhrub, producing a vaſt profuſion of bloom; which renders it eminently conſpicuous in May and June; its flowers are rarely ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels, ſo that it is uſually propagated by layers.

When tied up properly, and carefully trained to a ſtake, it may vie with moſt of our ornamental ſhrubs: for covering a wall, or paling, where the ſituation is not too ſhady, it probably would ſucceed very well, at leaſt it is deſerving of trial.

N.° 314

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1795.

PELARGONIUM CERATOPHYLLUM. HORN-LEAVED CRANE'S BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus, roſtra ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *ceratophyllum* umbellis multifloris, foliis remote pinnatis carnoſis teretibus, laciniis canaliculatis obſolete trifidis. *L'Herit. Geran. n.* 50. *t.* 13. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 422.

Mr. AITON informs us that this ſpecies of Pelargonium, which is one of the more fleſhy kinds, is a native of the South-Weſt Coaſt of Africa, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. ANTHONY HOVE in 1786.

It flowers during moſt of the Summer months, and ripens its ſeeds, by which it may be increaſed, as alſo by cuttings; it is found to be more tender than many others, and more liable to be injured by damps, and hence it will require a treatment more applicable to a dry ſtove plant.

N.° 315

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Oct 1. 1795

POLYGALA CHAMÆBUXUS. BOX-LEAVED MILK-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem feminis coloratis. *Capſ.* obcordata, 2-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *Chamæbuxus* floribus ſparſis: carinæ apice ſubrotundo, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 639. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 4. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 3. *p.* 19. *t.* 233.

CHAMÆBUXUS flore coluteæ. *Bauh. Pin.* 471.

ANONYMOS flore Coluteæ. *Cluſ. Hiſt. p.* 105. *f.*

POLYGALOIDES procumbens foliis duris ovatis nervo ariſtato. *Hall. Hiſt. n.* 345.

CLUSIUS, in his *Hiſt. Pl. rar.* gives an accurate deſcription and good figure of the preſent plant, before unnoticed (as he obſerves) by any author; it has ſince been particularly deſcribed by HALLER and JACQUIN; the former makes a diſtinct genus of it, by the name of *Polygaloides.*

It is an elegant little evergreen ſhrub of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, with leaves like thoſe of box, producing flowers from May to October, but moſt plentifully in May and June; each flower ſtands on a peduncle proceeding from a kind of triphyllous cup, formed of floral leaves, the true calyx is compoſed of three leaves, which are nearly white; the two outermoſt petals, ſimilar to the wings of a papilionaceous flower, are alſo white, or nearly ſo; the third petal, which forms a kind of tube and contains the eight ſtamina with the piſtillum, is white at the baſe, but yellow towards the extremity, where it changes by degrees to a bright bay colour: both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN obſerved a variety of this plant, in which the calyx and wings were of a beautiful purple; this variety, we believe, has not yet been introduced to this country: the common ſort was cultivated in the garden at Oxford, in 1658.

MILLER deſcribes it as a plant difficult of cultivation; it is not now regarded as ſuch; both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN deſcribe it as having creeping roots; ſuch plants are generally increaſed without difficulty, and ſo is this; planted in bog earth on a ſhady border, it thrives extremely well, and ſpawns much, ſo that there is no neceſſity for having recourſe to its ſeeds. It grows ſpontaneouſly on the Alps of Auſtria and Switzerland.

N.° 316

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1795

ONONIS FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY REST-HARROW.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* ſtriatum. *Legumen* turgidum ſeſſile. *Filamenta* connata abſque fiſſura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *fruticoſa* foliis ſeſſilibus ternatis lanceolatis ſerratis, ſtipulis vaginalibus, pedunculis ſubtrifloris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew.* 24.

ONONIS purpurea verna præcox fruteſcens, flore rubro amplo. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 170.

This charming little ſhrub, highly deſerving of being more generally known, is a native of the South of France; and was cultivated here by MILLER in 1748.

In favourable ſituations, it produces bloſſoms in great profuſion during moſt of the Summer, and ripens ſeed in abundance: the ſituation it affects is dry and ſandy, but it is a ſhrub by no means nice, as to ſoil or place of growth, and ſo hardy as to have borne the ſeverity of laſt Winter, 1795, without injury.

In the collections about town we frequently find it in pots, kept with green-houſe plants.

It is ſaid to vary with white flowers.

The beſt mode of raiſing it is from ſeed.

N° 317

Pub. by W. Curtis S.^t Geo Crescent Nov. 1. 1795.

ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM. SAVOY ANTHERICUM, or ST. BRUNO'S LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens. *Capſ.* ovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *Liliaſtrum* foliis planis, ſcapo ſimpliciſſimo, corollis campanulatis, ſtaminibus declinatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 330. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 449.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus patulis ſecundis. *Hall. Hiſt. n.* 1230.

PHALANGIUM magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 29.

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum majus. *Cluſ. cur. app. alt.*

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum. The Savoye Spider-wort. *Park. Parad. p.* 150. *tab.* 151. *f.* 1.

Botaniſts are divided in their opinions reſpecting the genus of this plant; LINNÆUS conſiders it as an *Anthericum*, HALLER and MILLER make it an *Hemerocallis*.

It is a native of Switzerland, where, HALLER informs us, it grows abundantly in the Alpine meadows, and even on the ſummits of the mountains; with us it flowers in May and June.

It is a plant of great elegance, producing on an unbranched ſtem about a foot and a half high, numerous flowers of a delicate white colour, much ſmaller but reſembling in form thoſe of the common white lily, poſſeſſing a conſiderable degree of fragrance, their beauty is heightened by the rich orange colour of their antheræ; unfortunately they are but of ſhort duration.

MILLER deſcribes two varieties of it differing merely in ſize.

A loamy ſoil, a ſituation moderately moiſt, with an eaſtern or weſtern expoſure, ſuits this plant beſt; ſo ſituated, it will increaſe by its roots, though not very faſt, and by parting of theſe in the autumn, it is uſually propagated.

PARKINSON deſcribes and figures it in his *Parad. Terreſt.* obſerving, that "divers allured by the beauty of its flowers, "had brought it into theſe parts."

N.° 318

Pub. by W. Curtis N.° 6 Bec. Crescent Nov 1. 1795

ANAGALLIS MONELLI. ITALIAN PIMPERNEL.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Capf.* circumfciffa 1-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANAGALLIS *Monelli*, foliis lanceolatis caule erecto. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 196. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 201.

ANAGALLIS cœrulea foliis binis ternifve ex adverfo nafcentibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 552.

ANAGALLIS tenuifolia Monnelli. *Cluf. app. alt.*

In Italy and Spain, where this plant grows fpontaneoufly, it is an annual, producing feed in abundance; with us (as far at leaft as we have obferved) it produces no feed, but like the *Senecio elegans*, and fome other annuals, is renewed, and rendered perennial by cuttings, which ftrike freely, and by which the plant requires to be renovated once or twice in a feafon; though defcribed as growing with an upright ftem, it requires to be tied up to a ftick; and if this be neatly and dexteroufly done, its brilliant azure flowers fpringing from every fide of the ftem, render it a charming ornament for the green-houfe or window: it flowers during moft of the year.

CLUSIUS called it *Anagallis Monnelli*, the firft knowledge he had of the plant being from his friend JOHANNES MONNELLUS.

On the fame plant we find the leaves grow two, three, or four together, with flowers correfponding.

N.° 319

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Dec 1. 1795.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. SCARLET LOBELIA, or CARDINAL'S FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generiç Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capſ.* infera 2, ſ. 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *cardinalis* caule erecto, foliis lato-lanceolatis ſerratis, racemo terminali ſecundo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 801. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 284.

RAPUNTIUM galeatum virginianum, coccineo flore majore. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 466. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 5. *f.* 54.

TRACHELIUM Americarum flore ruberrimo, ſive Planta Cardinalis. The rich crimſon Cardinal's Flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 356. *t.* 355.

This ſpecies of *Lobelia*, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for the richneſs of its ſcarlet bloſſoms, is a native of the colder as well as warmer parts of North-America. PARKINSON, who cultivated it in 1629, informs us that he received plants of it from France for his garden, and that "it groweth neere the river of Canada, where the French plantation in America is ſeated."

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing in favourable ſituations to the height of three or four feet; the main ſpike of flowers which terminates the ſtalk, is often a foot in length; by the time that moſt of its flowers are blown, ſide branches ſhoot out, and flower; ſo that the plant continues in bloom ſix weeks or two months: if the Autumn prove favourable, the plant with us produces plenty of ſeed in the open ground; to inſure its ripening, ſome place pots of it, when blowing, in the greenhouſe or ſtove.

Beautiful and hardy as this plant is, and long as it has been introduced to this country, we do not find it generally in gardens; we attribute this to its having, in a greater degree than many other plants, a partiality for a particular ſoil; in certain diſtricts, where the ſoil is ſtiff and moiſt, it grows as freely as any weed, in other ſoils it is perpetually going off: it is alſo one of thoſe plants whoſe roots require to be often parted; if this be done every Autumn, and they be planted in a ſtiff loam, the ſituation ſomewhat moiſt and ſhady, this very deſirable plant may be had to grow and bloſſom in perfection.

It flowers from the latter end of July to October.

Is increaſed by parting its roots, by cuttings of the ſtalk and from ſeed.

N.° 320

Pub. by W. Curtis St.ᵗ Geo: Crescent Dec.ᵉ 1.ˢᵗ 1795.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA. ROUND-LEAVED NAVEL-WORT.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5 ad basin germinis. *Capſ.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *orbiculata* foliis orbiculatis carnosis planis integerrimis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 428. *Ait. Kew. var.* δ *v.* 2. *p.* 106.

COTYLEDON africanum fruteſcens incanum orbiculatis foliis. *Herm. Lugd.* 349. *t.* 551. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 474. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 7. *f.* 39.

The *Cotyledon orbiculata* is one of our oldeſt ſucculents, being introduced as long ſince as 1690, by Mr. BENTICK*: it ſtill retains a place in moſt collections, deſervedly indeed, for it has every claim to our notice; its appearance is magnificent, the glaucous colour of its foliage highly pleaſing, its flowers large and of long duration; it blows freely, grows rapidly, is eaſily increaſed by cuttings, and will ſucceed in a houſe or window, with the common treatment of an African Geranium.

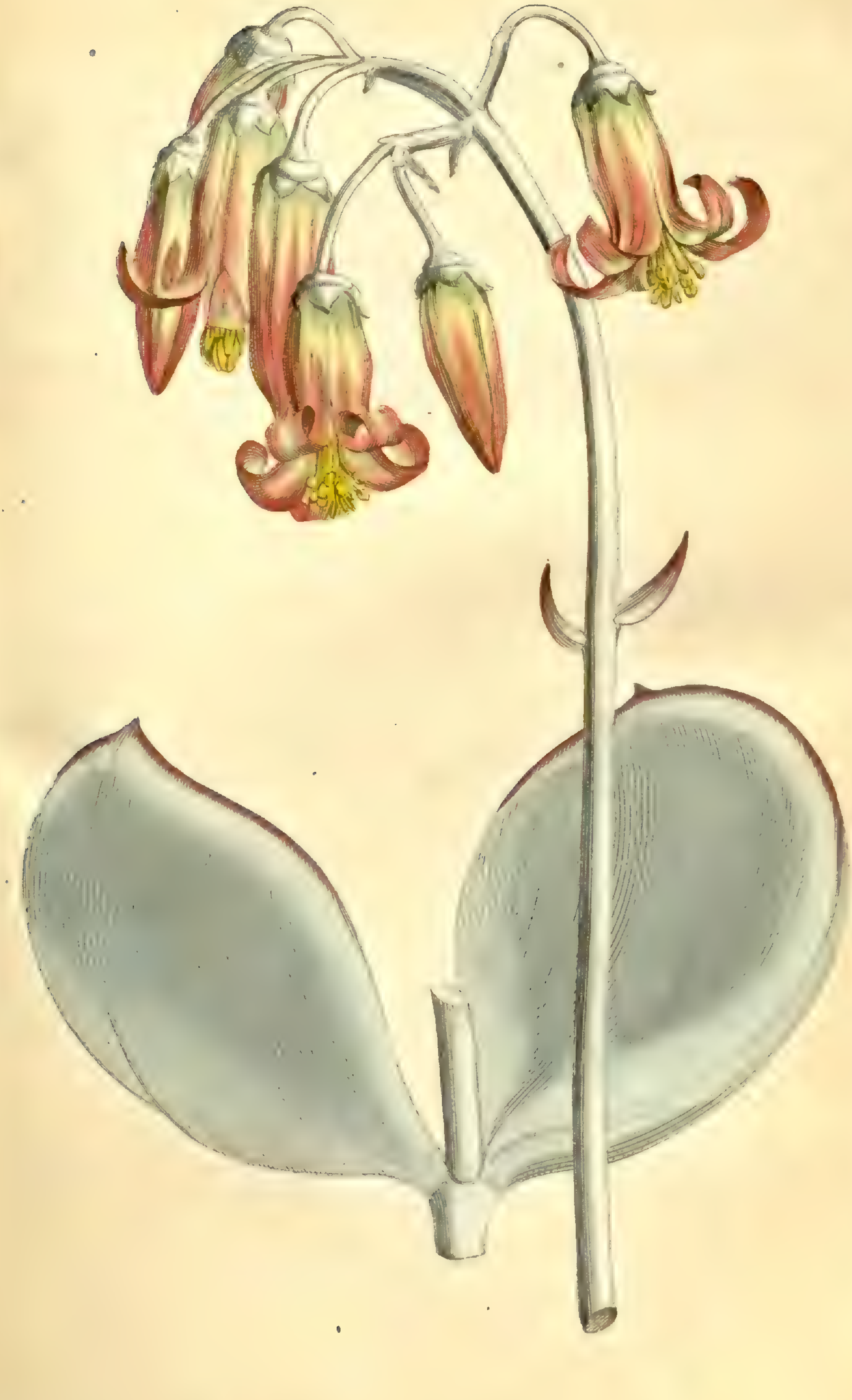
When ſuffered to grow, it will become a ſhrub of conſiderable ſize; but this is not neceſſary for its flowering, as young and ſmall plants are diſpoſed to throw out bloſſoms, which is not the caſe with a plant extremely ſimilar to, and often confounded with it, viz. the *Craſſula Cotyledon*, whoſe foliage indeed ſcarcely differs from our plant but in being finely dotted.

It is a native of the Cape, and flowers from June or July to September.

In the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, four varieties are enumerated, differing chiefly in the form of their foliage.

* AIT. KEW.

N.° 321



Pub by W. Curtis St Geo Cresant Dec.r 1. 1795 *Edwards del Sanjom sculp.t*

MANULEA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY MANULEA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* limbo 5-partito, subulato: laciniis superioribus 4 magis connexis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MANULEA *tomentosa* foliis tomentosis, caulibus foliosis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Mant.* 420. *Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 569. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 356.

SELAGO *tomentosa* foliis obovatis crenatis, caule prostrato, racemis ramosis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 90. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 877.

PLANTA *Pluk. Phyt.* 319. *f.* 2.

LINNÆUS describes this plant in the *Amænitates Academicæ* under the name of *Selago tomentosa*, by which name he continues to call it in the third edition of the *Spec. Pl.* in his *Mantissa* he describes it more minutely, and changes it to the Genus *Manulea*, first established by him in the said work; he observes, that in this species the corolla is more regular than in the others.

Mr. AITON regards it as a biennial, its stalk is a foot or a foot and a half high, and woolly, its branches are opposite, not alternate as LINNÆUS describes them; in this perhaps they may vary; leaves opposite, sessile, obovate, narrowing to the base, toothed on the edge, edge rolled back a little in the young leaves, flowers grow in a long thyrsus, from two to five proceed from one common short peduncle; they are at first lemon-coloured, or greenish yellow, finally deep orange; LINNÆUS says the whole of the plant except the corolla is woolly, the tube of that even is hairy, the segments are smooth, with their edges rolled back, the upper part of the tube in which the stamina are included is dilated somewhat, as is also the lower part, so that it is narrowest in the middle. The flowers which make their appearance from May to November are usually succeeded by seeds, by which the plant is propagated.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

The blossoms have a singular but unpleasant smell, not perceivable at a distance.

The variety of pleasant colours so conspicuous in the flowers, renders this rare plant desirable to such as aim at a general collection.

N.° 322

Pub. by W. Curtis. St.ᶜ Geo: Crescent Jan.ʸ 1796.

RUBUS ODORATUS. FLOWERING RASPBERRY.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* compofita acinis monofpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS *odoratus* foliis fimplicibus palmatis, caule inermi multifolio multifloro. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 475. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 210.
RUBUS odoratus. *Corn. Canad.* 149. *t.* 150.

Botanifts and Gardeners have given to this fpecies of Rubus the name of *flowering*, not becaufe it is the only one which produces flowers, but from its being regarded for its flowers merely; they indeed are fo fhewy, and fo plentifully produced, that the plant has long been thought to merit a place in moft fhrubberies; to the various inhabitants of which, both in the largenefs and elegant form of its leaves, and the colour of its bloffoms, it forms a pleafing contraft.

It is extremely hardy, and eafily propagated by fuckers; the only care which it requires, is to keep it within proper bounds: young plants of it produce the largeft and fineft flowers.

It bloffoms from June to September, is a native of different and diftant parts of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739.

CORNUTUS, who firft figured and defcribed this plant, gave it the name of *odoratus*, on account of the fragrance of its foliage; his words are "elegantiffimi hujus folia fragrantiffima funt, paremque agrimonio odorato fpirant odorem:" the fruit, rarely produced with us, he obferves, is like the common Rafpberry, but not fo pleafant.

Pub. by W. Curtis. S.t Geo: Crescent Jan 1. 1796

ANTIRRHINUM TRIPHYLLUM. THREE-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *triphyllum* foliis ternis ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 555. *Ait. Kew.*
LINARIA triphylla minor lutea. *Bauh. Pin.* 212.
LINARIA triphylla cœrulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 212.
LINARIA hispanica. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 320.
LINARIA valentina. Tode Flaxe of Valentia. *Park. Par. p.* 268.

The *Antirrhinum triphyllum*, so called from the leaves growing by threes on the stalk (a character, by the bye, not very constant) was cultivated by PARKINSON, and described by him in his *Parad. terr.* he appears to have been a stranger to the particoloured variety now so generally cultivated as an ornamental annual in our gardens; in its wild state the flowers of this *Antirrhinum* are of a yellow hue, with little or no purple in them, such indeed are frequently produced from seeds sown in our gardens.

It is a hardy annual, a native of Spain and Sicily, a plant of ready growth, requiring the common treatment of annuals sown in the Spring, and much disposed indeed to come up spontaneously where it has once grown; In sowing its seeds, care should be taken to preserve the produce of such flowers as have the most purple in them.

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Pub.d by W.m Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent. Jun.y 1 1795

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. X.

" What nature, alas! has denied
" To the delicate growth of our isle,
" Art has in a measure supplied;
" E'en winter is deck'd with a smile.

COWPER.

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MDCCXCVI.

JUSTICIA NASUTA. DICHOTOMOUS JUSTICIA.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: ſeminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *naſuta* foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis pedunculis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 23. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 63.

PULCOLLI *Rheed. Mal.* 9. *p.* 135. *t.* 69.

This ſpecies of Juſticia, long ſince figured in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and deſcribed in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, has been introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, ſince the publication of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, by Mr. AITON: it is a ſtove plant, producing, almoſt the year through, abundance of flowers, diſtinguiſhed not leſs for their ſingularity than their ſnowy whiteneſs; the following deſcription, taken from the living plant, is fuller than that of LINNÆUS in the *Sp. Pl.*

DESCR. Stalk ſhrubby, ſomewhat angular, three feet or more in height, green, very much branched, ſlightly pubeſcent; Leaves oppoſite, ſtanding on ſhort footſtalks, ovato-lanceolate, running out to a ſhort blunt point, entire, veiny, a little downy; Peduncles from the alæ of the leaves, alternate, dichotomous, two ſmall bracteæ are placed at each bifurcation; Flowers pure white, inodorous; Calyx compoſed of five lanceolate, entire leaves, continuing; theſe, as well as the whole of the plant, are beſet with minute tranſparent globules, viſible with a magnifier; Corolla deciduous, tube linear, grooved, pale green, ſlightly villous, bending a little upward; upper lip very narrow, bent back, bifid at the extremity, the edges toward the baſe rolled back, ſo as to make it appear in that part almoſt tubular; lower lip depending, trifid, ſegments equal, obtuſe at the baſe, round, the mouth of the tube marked with fine purple dots; Filaments two, ſhort, projecting from the mouth of the tube, finally bending back; Antheræ at firſt yellow, afterwards livid; Germen oblong, ſmooth; Style capillary, ſlightly hairy; Stigma bifid.

The plant is increaſed by cuttings; in the *Hort. Malab.* the bruiſed leaves are deſcribed as in uſe for the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM VIRIDIFLORUM.
GREEN-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerofa linearia. *Capf.* carnofa infera polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *viridifforum* foliis femicylindraceis papulofo-pilofis, calycibus quinquefidis hirfutis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 196. *Haworth Mefemb. p.* 199. *Syft. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 848.

Of the feventy fpecies of Mefembryanthemum defcribed in the *Hortus Kewenfis*, this is the only one with green flowers.

Mr. MASSON introduced it from the Cape in 1774.

The flowers are not only remarkable for their colour, but the extreme finenefs of the florets; they begin to come forth in July, and continue to be produced till the end of September; the plant is eafily increafed by cuttings, is of ready growth, and blows freely.

In Mr. HAWORTH's *Obfervations on the Genus Mefembryanthemum*, lately publifhed, there is a very ample defcription of it, to which we refer fuch of our readers as wifh for more minute information refpecting it.

N.º 326

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N.° 327

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CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM. INDIAN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* marginatus. *Cal.* hemiſphæricus, imbricatus: ſquamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum* foliis ſimplicibus ovatis ſinuatis angulatis ſerratis acutis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 773. *Spec. Pl.* 1253. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 320.
TSJETTI-PU. *Rheed. Mal. t.* 44.
MATRICARIA ſinenſis. *Rumph. Amb. p.* 259. *t.* 91.
MATRICARIA japonica maxima flore roſeo ſive ſuave rubente pleno elegantiſſimo. *Breyn. Prod. p.* 66?
KIK, KIKF, vel KIKKU. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Ex. p.* 875.

We rejoice in the opportunity afforded us, of preſenting our readers with the coloured engraving of a plant recently introduced to this country, which, as an ornamental one, promiſes to become an acquiſition highly valuable.

This magnificent ſpecies of Chryſanthemum, which we have hitherto ſeen only in the collection of Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Cheſſea, began to flower with him early in November laſt, 1795; and as there were many buds on the plant, at that time, yet unopened, it appeared as if it would continue to flower during the early part of the winter at leaſt.

It is a plant of ſtrong growth; the ſtem riſing to the height of two or three feet, ſomewhat woody, much branched, beſet with numerous leaves, having ſome reſemblance to thoſe of Mugwort, of a greyiſh hue; the flowers, on being ſmelt to, diſcover an agreeable fragrance, they are produced on the ſummits of the branches in a looſe ſort of cluſter (thoſe which terminate the main ſtem, grow to the ſize of a large carnation) of a dark purple colour; they are, it is to be obſerved, double,

or

or rather between ſemidouble and double; the florets of the radius at firſt perfectly tubular or quilled, as they advance ſplit gradually downward on the inſide, their outſide is of a greyiſh tint, which being viſible in moſt of the florets, eſpecially the younger ones, gives them a parti-coloured appearance; theſe florets do not ſo completely occupy the receptacle but that room is left for a few others in the centre, of a different form, and yellow colour, which, on examination, appear to have their parts perfect, as indeed do thoſe of the radius; the receptacle is beſet with membranous paleæ or chaffy ſcales, a circumſtance which would lead us to conſider this plant rather as an *Anthemis* than a *Chryſanthemum*, of which it has the calyx, with the foliage of *Mugwort*.

New as this plant is to us, it appears to have been cultivated in China for ages: Linnæus, who deſcribes it in his *Species Plantar.* refers us to a figure in the *Hortus Malabaricus*; this figure, and the deſcription accompanying it, agree generally with our plant, but the flowers are more double, much ſmaller, leſs cluſtered, and do not correſpond in point of colour, yet there can be no doubt but our plant is a variety of the ſame; it is there deſcribed as growing in ſandy ſituations, and having green petals.

Rumphius, in his highly intereſting work, the *Herbarium Amboinenſe* is much more minute in his information; he obſerves, that theſe plants were originally brought from China, where they flower in May and June; that there are two ſorts principally cultivated in India, the white and yellow-flowered, and a third ſort, differing only in the colour of its flowers, which are red (the variety, as we ſuppoſe, here figured) began to be known among them at Amboyna; the flowers there do not expand well, owing to their being produced at the rainy ſeaſon, and they decay without producing any ſeed.

He tells us further, that it is cultivated chiefly for pleaſure; that the natives and the Dutch plant it only in the borders of their gardens, in which it does not ſucceed ſo well as in pots; and that, if it remains more than two years in the ſame ſpot, it degenerates, becomes leſs woody, and often wholly periſhes; that the Chineſe, by whom it is held in high eſtimation, pay great attention to its culture; they ſet it in pots and jars, and place it before the windows of their apartments, and that it is not unuſual for them when they invite their friends to an entertainment to decorate their tables with it; on thoſe occaſions, he that produces the largeſt flower, is conſidered as conferring the greateſt honour on his gueſts; beſides theſe three varieties already mentioned, they have a fourth, which is more rare,

whoſe

whoſe flowers are of a greeniſh aſh colour (is not this the var. figured in the *Hort. Malab.?)* all theſe varieties growing in ſeparate pots, they place in certain quarters which they particularly wiſh to decorate, and the effect they produce is highly pleaſing: in the cultivation of this plant they ſpare no pains, the ſhorter it is and the larger its flowers, the more it is eſteemed; to make it dwarfiſh, and at the ſame time productive of flowers, they check its growth; for, if ſuffered to grow rude, it aſſumes a wild nature, and produces little but leaves; when it is coming into flower, of the three bloſſoms which uſually terminate each branch, they pluck off two, and thus the remaining flower grows larger; by this, and other management, they cauſe the flowers to grow to the breadth of one's hand: he enumerates ſtill a fifth ſort with white flowers, which is extremely rare, and ſmaller than the others, called *Tſchuy ſay ſi*, that is the *drunken woman*; its flowers morning and evening flag, and hang down as if debilitated by intoxication, in the middle of the day they become erect, and follow the courſe of the ſun; but this (moſt probably a diſtinct ſpecies) is not exported from China. Finally, he remarks, that the Chineſe and Malays are ſo attached to theſe flowers, that they even decorate their hair with them.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, enumerates it among the natives of that country, and deſcribes it as growing ſpontaneouſly in Papenberg, near Nagaſaki, and elſewhere, obſerving, that it is cultivated for the extreme beauty of its flowers in gardens and houſes throughout the whole empire of Japan, and that the flowers vary infinitely in point of colour, ſize, and plenitude. KÆMPFER's account of it in his *Amæn. Exot.* is very ſimilar.

This Chryſanthemum appears to be a hardy greenhouſe plant, and it is highly probable that, like the *Camellia* and *Aucuba*, it will bear the cold of our mild winters without injury.

As it flowers ſo late, there is but little proſpect of its producing ſeeds with us, but it may be increaſed by cuttings, and parting of the roots.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM. CRIMSON TREFOIL.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius non dehiscens deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *incarnatum* spicis villosis oblongis obtusis aphyllis, foliolis subrotundis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 689. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 87.

TRIFOLIUM spica rotunda rubra. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 328.

LAGOPUS maximus flore rubro. The greatest Haresfoot. *Park. Th. p.* 1106. *f.* 1.

TRIFOLIUM album incarnatum spicatum s. Lagopus maximus. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 376.

Of the annual species of *Trifolium* cultivated by the curious here, this is one of the largest, as well as one of the most shewy; the blossoms in the plants which we have had an opportunity of observing, have been of a bright crimson colour, and have therefore corresponded badly with the name of *incarnatum*, originally applied to the plant by some of the old botanists, and adopted by LINNÆUS; like other Trefoils with red flowers, the blossoms are doubtless found with different shades of colour, and sometimes wholly white.

It is a native of Italy, a hardy annual, cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, flowers in July, and readily ripens its seeds, by which it is easily raised. It appears to have been lost out of this country since its first introduction, as it is not mentioned by MILLER; Mr. AITON enumerates it among the productions of Kew-Garden, and we last summer saw several plants of it raised from foreign seeds flowering in the garden of JOHN SYMMONS, Esq. Paddington-House, Paddington, who has to boast a collection of hardy herbaceous plants superior to most in this country; his readiness to oblige me with specimens for drawing on this occasion, and his various acts of kindness exerted in the promotion of my botanical views, I have to acknowledge with much gratitude.

N.° 328

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ONONIS NATRIX. YELLOW-FLOWERED REST-HARROW.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* ſtriatum. *Legumen* turgidum ſeſſile. *Filamenta* connata abſque fiſſura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *Natrix* pedunculis unifloris ariſtatis, foliis ternatis viſcoſis ſtipulis integerrimis caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 24.

ANONIS viſcoſa ſpinis carens lutea major. *Bauh. Pin.* 389.

The *Ononis Natrix*, a plant uſually to be met with in all general collections of green-houſe plants, is a native of Spain, and the South of France, where it is ſaid to grow wild in the corn-fields.

The general practice ſanctioned by that of Mr. AITON, is to conſider this ſpecies as tender; Mr. MILLER ſays it is very hardy, and recommends it to be planted in the open border, a treatment likely to ſuit it in mild winters; there is, however, one part of his account evidently erroneous, he deſcribes the root as perennial, and the ſtem as herbaceous, this is not only contrary to LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription, but to fact, the ſtalk being undoubtedly ſhrubby.

As this plant in the courſe of a year or two is apt to grow out of form, it is adviſable either to renew it frequently by ſeed, which it produces in abundance, or to keep it cloſely cut in.

It flowers from the middle of ſummer till towards the cloſe, and is propagated readily either by ſeeds or cuttings.

Is no novelty in this country, having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in 1683 *.

* Ait. Kew.

N.° 329.

Pub. by W. Curtis. S.t Geo Crescent Mar. 1. 1796

SIDA CRISTATA. CRESTED SIDA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Capſ.* plures 1-ſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIDA *criſtata* foliis angulatis, inferioribus cordatis, ſuperioribus panduriformibus, capſulis multilocularibus. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 964. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 623. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 444. *Cavanill. Diſſ.* 1. *t.* 11. *f.* 2.

ABUTILON Lavateræ flore, fructu criſtato. *Dill. Elth. t.* 2.

ANODA haſtata. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1040.

DILLENIUS has figured and deſcribed this plant in his *Hortus Elthamenſis* as an *Abutilon:* LINNÆUS in his *Sp. Pl.* has ranked it with the *Sida*'s, in which he has been followed by Prof. MURRAY, Meſſrs. AITON and CAVANILLE; but Prof. GMELIN, in the laſt edition of LINNÆUS' *Syſt. Nat.* has made another new genus of it, by the name of *Anoda;* as his reaſons for ſo doing are by no means cogent, we join the majority in continuing it a *Sida.*

It flowered in the garden of Mr. SHERARD, at Eltham, in 1725, and was introduced from Mexico, where it is a native: Mr. AITON conſiders it as a ſtove plant, as he does the *Tropæolum majus*, and other natives of South-America; ſtrictly ſpeaking they may be ſuch, but if raiſed early, and treated like other tender annuals, this plant will flower and ripen its ſeeds in the open ground, as we have experienced at Brompton.

It grows to the height of three feet, or more, producing during the months of July and Auguſt a number of bloſſoms in ſucceſſion, which are large and ſhewy; the ſtigmata in this flower are curious objects, reſembling the heads of Fungi in miniature.

N. 330

Pub. by W Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1796.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D KALMIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo subtus quinque corni. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *angustifolia* foliis lanceolatis, corymbis lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 404. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 64. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. p.* 65.

CHAMÆDAPHNE sempervirens, foliis oblongis angustis, foliorum fasciculis oppositis e foliorum alis. *Catesb. Carol. app. t.* 17. *f.* 1.

LEDUM floribus bullatis fasciculatim ex alis foliorum oppositis nascentibus, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris. *Trew. Ehr. t.* 38.

In this work we have already given three different species of *Kalmia*, two commonly, and one more rarely cultivated with us, we mean the *hirsuta*, and which indeed we are sorry to find is scarcely to be kept alive in this country by the most skilful management; to these we now add another species, a native also of North-America, introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1736, two years after he had introduced the *latifolia*; CATESBY mentions its having flowered at Peckham in 1743; it is a low shrub, rarely rising above the height of two feet, growing spontaneously in swampy ground, and flowering with us from May to July; there are two principal varieties of it, one with pale and another with deep red flowers; these two plants differ also in their habits, the red one, the most humble of the two, not only produces the most brilliant flowers, but those in greater abundance than the other; Mr. WHITLEY, who has these plants in great perfection, assures me that it usually blows in the autumn as well as summer.

This shrub is extremely hardy, thriving best in bog earth, and is propagated most commonly by layers.

Like the *latifolia*, it is regarded in America as poisonous to sheep.

N.° 331

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OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY OENOTHERA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capfula* cylindrica infera. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *fruticofa* foliis lanceolatis fubdentatis, capfulis pedicellatis acutangulis, racemo pedunculato. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 4. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 2. *t.* 5.

OENOTHERA florum calyce monophyllo, hinc tantum aperto. *Gron. virg.* 42.

LYSIMACHIA lutea caule rubente, foliis falicis alternis nigro maculatis, flore fpecioſo amplo, vaſculo feminali eleganter ſtriato inſidente, *Clayt. n.* 36.

Moſt of the *Oenothera* tribe are annual, have large yellow flowers, which open once only, and that in the evening, diſplaying their beauty, and exhaling their fragrance at a time which will not admit of their being much enjoyed; the preſent ſpecies in ſome reſpects deviates from many of the others, the root is perennial, the flowers which are large and ſhewy, though they open in the evening, remain expanded during moſt of the enſuing day; the flower-buds, the germen, and the ſtalk are enlivened by a richneſs of colour which contributes to render this ſpecies one of the moſt ornamental and deſirable of the tribe.

It is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of three or four feet, with us altogether herbaceous, and therefore improperly called *fruticofa;* a native of Virginia, flowering from June to Auguſt: was cultivated in 1739 by Mr. MILLER.

May be propagated by ſeeds, by parting of the roots, and alſo by cuttings.

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1796.

CERINTHE MAJOR. GREAT HONEYWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus tubulato ventricosus: fauce pervia. *Semina* 2, bilocularia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERINTHE *major* foliis amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusiusculis patulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 187. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 183.

CERINTHE *glaber* foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusiusculis patulis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

CERINTHE flore ex rubro purpurascente. *Bauh. pin. p.* 258.

CERINTHE major. Great Honiewoort. *Ger. Herb.*

Ancient writers on plants, supposing that the flowers of this genus produced abundantly the material of which bees form their wax, gave it the name of *Cerinthe*, which rendered into English would be wax-flower or waxwort, not honeywort, by which the genus has long been, and is now, generally called.

Of this genus there are only two species known, the *major* and the *minor*, both happily distinguished by the different form of their flowers, a part from which it is not common to draw specific differences, though in some instances they afford the best.

The *major* varies much, the leaves being sometimes spotted, very rough, and the flowers of a more yellow hue; this is the sort figured by GERARD in his Herbal, who mentions its growing in his garden (1597). MILLER considers this as a species, but LINNÆUS, HALLER, AITON, and others, regard it as a variety; our figure represents the *Cerinthe glaber* of MILLER.

This is an annual, remarkable for the singular colour of its foliage; its flowers, though not very brilliant, possess a considerable share of beauty; both combined render it worthy a place in our gardens, more especially as it is a plant of easy culture, coming up spontaneously from self-sown seeds, and being a native of Switzerland, as well as the more southern parts of Europe, seedling plants produced in the Autumn rarely suffer by our winters. It flowers in July, August, and September.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1796.

S. Edwards

HYPERICUM MONOGYNUM. CHINESE ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 0. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *monogynum* floribus monogynis, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus, calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 702. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 108.

Of this genus 28 ſpecies are enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON, 42 in Prof. MURRAY'S *ed.* of the *Syſtema Vegetab.* and 64 in Prof. GMELIN'S 13th ed. of *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* of the latter number 14 are deſcribed with 5 ſtyles, 46 with 3, 2 with 2 ſtyles, and 2 with 1; when the term *monogynum* was firſt applied to this ſpecies it was a proper one, there being then only one in that predicament, another having ſince been diſcovered it ceaſes to be ſo now; ſome have indeed doubted the propriety of uſing the word *monogynum* at all, alledging that in reality there are five ſtyles, which manifeſtly ſhew themſelves above, though they coaleſce below; ſuch is the opinion of my friend, Dr. GWYN; this is a point on which Botaniſts will think differently.

This elegant native of China, now common in our greenhouſes, appears from Mr. MILLER to have been firſt introduced to this country in 1753, by HUGH, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; he tells us, that the plants were raiſed in his Grace's curious garden at Stanwick, from whence the Apothecaries garden at Chelſea was furniſhed with it.

Mr. MILLER has given us a minute deſcription of this plant, which he obſerves is the more valuable, as it continues in flower great part of the year; he obſerves further, that if planted in a very warm ſituation, it will live in the open air, but that thoſe plants which ſtand abroad will not flower in winter, as thoſe do which which are removed into ſhelter in autumn.

It may be propagated by ſlips from the root, or by layers.

Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo Crescent May 1. 1796

ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED REST-HARROW.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* ſtriatum. *Legumen* turgidum ſeſſile. *Filamenta* connata abſque fiſſura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticoſa, foliis ternatis ovatis dentatis, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, pedunculis ſubtrifloris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 25.

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticoſa, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, foliis ternatis ſubrotundis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1010.

CICER ſylveſtre latifolium triphyllum. *Bauh. Pin.* 347.

CICER ſylveſtre tertium. *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

Prof. JACQUIN, and moſt modern writers on Botany, conſider the *Ononis* here figured, as the *rotundifolia* of LINNÆUS; it accords certainly with the figure of *Dodon.* to which that author refers, but is irreconcileable with his deſcription; the leaves for example are neither *parva*, *integerrima*, nor *glabra*, the words by which LINNÆUS deſcribes them; they are indeed evidently ſerrated in the figure of *Dodon.* which he quotes: by the name of *rotundifolia*, however, this plant is now very generally known in our nurſeries, to which its beauty has gained it admiſſion. LOBEL tells us in his *Adverſaria*, printed in 1576, that the plant was then growing in the garden of a Mr. MORGAN; as it is not enumerated in Mr. MILLER'S Dictionary, ed. 6, 4to,* we ſuſpect that it has been loſt out of the country and re-introduced.

Baron HALLER informs us, that it is found wild in abundance at the bottom of the Alps in Switzerland; it is found alſo in other parts of Europe.

It flowers in our open borders from May to July, in which it ripens its ſeeds, by which it is in general propagated, as alſo by ſlips; it grows to about the height of a foot and a half, is very hardy, and eaſy of culture.

* The flowers of his *rotundifolia* are yellow, and therefore cannot be our plant.

N.° 335

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent May.1 1796.

LOTUS HIRSUTUS. HAIRY BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ſtriatum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *hirſutus* capitulis ſubrotundis, caule erecto hirto, leguminibus ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 691. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 93.

LOTUS polyceratos fruteſcens incana alba, ſiliquis erectis craſſioribus et brevioribus rectis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 177. *ſ.* 2. *t.* 18. *f.* 14.

LOTUS pentaphyllos ſiliquoſus villoſus. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

The *Lotus hirſutus*, according to LINNÆUS, is a native of the South of France, Italy, and the Eaſt.

In mild winters it will bear the open border with us, but it is more generally kept in the greenhouſe, of which indeed it has long had poſſeſſion, being cultivated, according to Mr. AITON, in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

It flowers from June to Auguſt.

Its bloſſoms are of a white colour, which being contraſted with the redneſs of the calyx, gives them a pleaſing appearance; CASP. BAUH. informs us, that they are purple alſo.

This ſhrub will acquire the height of ſeveral feet; its flowers are uſually ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels, which in favourable ſituations produce perfect ſeeds, by which the plant is eaſily propagated, as alſo by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent May 1. 1796

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED SELF-HEAL.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta bifurca: altero apice antherifera. *Stigma* bifidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRUNELLA *grandiflora* foliis omnibus ovato oblongis subferratis, calicis labio superiore profunde trilobo. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 920. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 4. *t.* 377.

PRUNELLA prima. *Clus. Hist.* xlii.

PRUNELLA cærulea magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 261.

The plant here figured, which we have several years cultivated in our garden at Brompton, without discovering in it the least disposition to vary, is undoubtedly the same as is figured by Prof. JACQUIN, in his *Fl. Austr.* under the name of *grandiflora*; he regards it as a distinct species, and as such it is introduced in Prof. GMELIN's ed. of the *Syst. Nat.* of LINNÆUS: Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* following LINNÆUS, makes it a variety of the *vulgaris*, a common English plant, which we have never seen to vary much in the size of its flowers.

Prof. JACQUIN informs us, that it grows wild, mixed with the *laciniata* (a kindred species with yellowish flowers) on the Alps; it is found also in similar situations in various other parts of Europe.

In July and August, it puts forth its large shewy blossoms, of a fine purple colour.

Such as are partial to hardy herbaceous plants, of ready growth, which are ornamental, take up but little room, and are not apt to entrench on their neighbours, will be induced to add this to their collection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

N° 337

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo Crescent June 1. 1796

over each other before they open, when open broad, ſomewhat truncated, one ſide rounded, the other terminating in a ſhort point; at the baſe of the diviſions the yellow colour on the inſide of the flower becomes nearly white, forming ſo many ſpots; the mouth of the tube is perfectly cloſed with villi converging to a point, and which ſerve as a covering or ſpecies of thatch to five long, pointed, rigid, arrow-ſhaped antheræ beneath them, which ſit on the top of ſo many ridges, projecting from the inſide of the tube, and which juſt beneath the antheræ are villous; germen nearly round, with a ſlight ridge on each ſide of it, ſurrounded at its baſe by a greeniſh glandular ſubſtance; ſtyle filiform, the length of the tube of the corolla, enlarging as it comes near to the ſtigma; ſtigma diviſible into three diſtinct parts, the lowermoſt of a yellowiſh hue, in the form of a rim turning downwards, the middle of a dark green colour, ſecreting honey in conſiderable quantity; the ſummit, which perhaps is the true ſtigma, a ſhort conical point, riſing from the centre of the middle part, bifid at top, with a furrow running down each ſide of it; ſeed-veſſels, according to the figure in AUBLET, are very large and prickly.

Of this genus, which has a conſiderable affinity with that of *Vinca* and *Plumeria*, only one ſpecies is deſcribed in LINNÆUS's works, and this is uſually increaſed by cuttings.

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA. WILLOW-LEAV'D ALLAMANDA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Capſ.* lenticularis erecta echinata 1-locularis polyſperma. *Semina* bractæata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLAMANDA *cathartica. Linn. Mant. p.* 214. *Suppl. p.* 165. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 252. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 489.
ORELIA *grandiflora. Aubl. Guian. p.* 271. *t.* 106.

This beautiful ſtove plant (a native of Cayenne and Guiana, where it is ſaid to grow by the ſides of rivers) was introduced to this country in 1785, by Baron HAKE*; it has ſince flowered in many of our collections, uſually in June and July.

Stem or trunk ſhrubby, upright, climbing to a conſiderable height; bark of the old wood pale brown, of the young wood green and ſmooth; leaves generally growing four together, ſometimes only two, and thoſe oppoſite, ſeſſile, ſmooth, and gloſſy above, paler green beneath, the midrib on the underſide evidently villous, veiny, veins as in *Plumeria*, terminating before they reach the margin, chewed diſcovering little taſte; flowers very large, produced even on young plants, of a fine yellow colour, and ſomewhat ſpicy ſmell, not terminal, but growing from the ſides of the branches, ſometimes ſingly, more frequently three or four together, ſtanding on ſhort footſtalks; calyx compoſed of five leaves, lanceolate, ſmooth, unequal, ſhort compared with the flower; corolla monopetalous, funnel-ſhaped, tube nearly cylindrical, limb dilated below and bellying out, on the inſide ſtriped with orange-coloured veins, above divided into five ſegments, which roll

* *Ait. Kew.*

over

N.° 338

Pub. by W. Curtis, N.t Geo: Crescent June 1, 179

ARUM TRILOBATUM. THREE-LOBED ARUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio staminеus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *trilobatum* acaule, foliis sagittato trilobis, flore sessili. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 828. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 316. *Mill. Icon. t.* 52. *f.* 2.

ARISARUM amboynicum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 320. *t.* 110. *f.* 2.

Mr. MILLER in his figure of this plant, to which LINNÆUS refers, has been more happy in his representation than in that of many others; RUMPHIUS' figure and description accord also with our plant, some of his leaves indeed are more perfectly three-lobed than any we have seen here on the living plant, and to this variation, he informs us, they are subject.

We learn from Mr. MILLER, that roots of this Arum were brought from Ceylon in the year 1752. It flowers in May and June, and is regarded both by Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON as a stove plant; we have seen it succeed very well with the treatment of a tender green-house plant.

It is one of the least of the tribe; its root is like that of the common Arum, and extremely acrid: but the plant is more particularly distinguished by the rich, brown, velvety appearance of its flowers; the length of its tapering spadix, which on its lower part is full of little cavities, and resembles a piece of metal corroded by long exposure; and by the intolerable stench which the whole of the flower, but more especially the spadix, sends forth.

It is a native of Amboyna, as well as of Ceylon. RUMPHIUS informs us that the roots, sometimes eaten raw by mistake, cause violent inflammations of the mouth and throat, and that they do not lose their acrimony even when boiled.

The plant increases freely by offsets from its roots.

N.° 339

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Surrey. 1796

POLYGALA HEISTERIA. HEATH-LEAVED MILKWORT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem feminis coloratis. *Capsula* obcordata 2-locularis. *Semina* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *Heisteria* floribus imberbibus lateralibus, caule arborescente, foliis triquetris mucronato-spinosis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 639. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 6.

SPARTIUM africanum fruteſcens ericæ folio. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 193. *t.* 97.

THYMBRA capensis nepetæ Theophrasti foliis aculeatis flore parvo purpureo. *Pluk. Alm.* 366. *t.* 229. *f.* 5.

HEISTERIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 352.

After receiving various names, this plant has been finally placed by LINNÆUS among the Milkworts; it retains the trivial name of *Heisteria*, instead of the generic one previously bestowed on it, in honour of Prof. HEISTER, the celebrated German Surgeon.

In Holland it appears to have been long since known; but was a stranger here, till introduced from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1787. *Ait. Kew.*

In the course of a few years it becomes a shrub of considerable size, equalling a small furze bush, to which, in its habit, it bears a distant resemblance; and furze-leaved, in our humble opinion, would have been a more expressive name than heath-leaved, which Mr. AITON has given it in accordance with COMMELIN's idea.

The purple of the flowers is brilliant in the extreme, and as those are plentifully produced almost the year through, it has very generally obtained a place in collections of greenhouse plants about London.

It is commonly increased by cuttings, but not easily.

N.° 340

Pub. by W. Curtis. S.t Geo: Crescent July. 1. 1796

SCILLA AMÆNA. BYZANTINE SQUILL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *amæna* floribus lateralibus alternis subnutantibus, scapo angulato. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 328. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 444. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 3. *t.* 218.

HYACINTHUS stellaris cæruleus amænus. *Bauh. Pin.* 46.

HYACINTHUS stellaris Bizantinus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 2*d. ord. fol.* 13.

HYACINTHUS stellatus Byzantinus alter sive flore Boraginis. The other Starry Jacinth of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. p.* 128. *t.* 131. *f.* 4.

HYACINTHUS stellaris, caulibus pluribus ex eodem bulbo ortis singulis pluribus floribus oneratis. *Morif. Hist.* 2. *p.* 374. *s.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 17.

The *Scilla amæna*, a hardy bulbous plant of small growth, is a native of the Levant, and has long been cultivated in this country for ornament, being introduced about the year 1600, by ED. Lord ZOUCH (vid. *Park. Parad. & Lobel. Aversf.*); when it grows luxuriantly, many flowering stems will spring from the same root, which, when the plant is in flower, are altogether upright; as the seed-vessels advance in size and weight, they bend down, the blossoms are violet-coloured, and the germen in the centre of each is distinguished for the paleness of its colour, a character which did not escape the observation of PARKINSON.

It flowers early in May, and, in favourable situations, ripens its seeds in the beginning of June.

Is usually increased by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance; will grow in almost any soil or situation; but will succeed best if planted in a sandy loam, and a warm sheltered part of the garden.

Its seeds are of a pale amber colour, and drop soon.

Though Professor JACQUIN figures it in his *Fl. Austriaca*, he suspects that it had originally been introduced from Constantinople.

N.° 341.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jul[illegible]

ERICA PERSOLUTA. BLUSH-FLOWERED HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *perſoluta* antheris ariſtatis incluſis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus ciliatis, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 230. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 17.

ERICA *ſubdivaricata. Berg. Cap.* 114.

ERICA *perſoluta* ariſtata foliis ternis quaterniſque trigonis glabris, floribus umbellatis, calice ciliato. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 73.

The different ſpecies and varieties of the African Heaths are now become ſo numerous, that there is ſcarcely any period of the year in which ſome of them may not be found to delight the eye with their bloſſoms: the *perſoluta* here figured is one of thoſe which flower early in the ſpring; through the months of March, April, and May, its branches are loaded with a profuſion of bright purple flowers, which, joined to the lively verdure of its foliage, places it among the moſt deſirable of the tribe.

If ſuffered to grow, it will form a ſhrub of conſiderable height: there is a variety of it, called *alba*, whoſe flowers are nearly white, yet not wholly diveſted of a red tinge; to this variety the term bluſh-coloured, which Mr. AITON has given to the ſpecies, ſeems moſt applicable.

This heath was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It is increaſed without much difficulty from cuttings, and is more eaſily preſerved than many of the others.

N.° 342

Pub.d by W.m Curtis St.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1796.

ANTHOLYZA CUNONIA. SCARLET-FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa irregularis recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis rectis, labii quinquepartiti lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 54. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 66.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis subpapilionaceis: labii lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* foliis ensiformibus glabris striatis, spica oblonga disticha. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 7.

CUNONIA floribus sessilibus spathis maximis. *Butt. cun.* 211. *t.* 1.

CUNONIA *Antholyza. Mill. Dict.*

Amidst that variety of tender bulbous plants which the Cape affords, there are none whose flowers can boast a richer scarlet, than the *Antholyza* here figured; in their form also, there is great singularity, and in their mode of growth much elegance; to us indeed it is matter of surprise that this plant should not be more generally cultivated, especially as its culture is attended with so little trouble: Mr. MILLER, who grew it in 1756, has minutely described it in his Dictionary; he informs us, that it is easily propagated by offsets, or raised from seeds; the latter, as the plant flowers in April and May, ripen about the middle of June, and should be sown about the middle of August; the plant with the pot in which it has grown, after it has ripened its seeds, should be set by in a shed or some dry place, and in the autumn the largest roots should be selected, and three of them planted in a pot of a moderate size, keeping them in an open frame till the approach of winter, when they are to be removed into the house with other greenhouse plants.

This species is found wild in Persia as well as at the Cape.

N.° 343

Pub. by W Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1794

ASPALATHUS PEDUNCULATA. SMALL-LEAVED ASPALATHUS.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia fuperiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum muticum fubdifpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPALATHUS *pedunculata* foliis faſciculatis ſubulatis glabris, pedunculis filiformibus folio duplo longioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 26. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 16.

Of the five ſpecies of Aſpalathus enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, four are natives of the Cape; of thoſe, three have been introduced by Mr. MASSON: the *albens* and *candicans* in 1774, the preſent ſpecies in 1775.

This is one of the plants figured by Monſ. L'HERITIER, in a work of his, entitled *Sertum Anglicum*, containing new ſpecies obſerved by him during his excurſion to this country a few years ſince, moſt of which flowered in the royal garden at Kew.

It will grow to the height of ſeveral feet, produces abundance of bloſſoms, which open during moſt of the ſummer months, and is propagated by cuttings.

N.° 344

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1796.

POLYGALA BRACTEOLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED MILKWORT.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *bracteolata* floribus criftatis racemofis, bractæis triphyllis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, caule frutico-fo. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 638. *Berg. Cap.* 182. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 4. *t.* 71. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 4.

To the vaft number of ornamental plants introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON, we here add another, imported in 1787; when Mr. AITON publifhed his *Hortus Kewenfis*, it moft probably had not flowered with him, as he does not notice its particular time of blowing: we now fee it in moft of the Nurferymen's collections of greenhoufe plants, flowering from May to July. It is a plant of great fingularity and beauty, the purple of its flowers is brilliant in the extreme.

It is increafed by cuttings.

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Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1796

The florets of the preſent ſpecies correſpond extremely well with the character of the genus Leucadendron in the ſixth edition of the *Genera Pl.* of LINNÆUS, but not with that of Protea, as given in the *Hort. Kew.* and *Gmel. ed. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* to which it is now united; the corolla being moſt evidently compoſed of two (not four) petals, the largeſt of theſe is trifid at top, each ſegment of it, as well as the ſummit of the ſmaller petal, terminates in a twiſted kind of plume, not peculiar to this ſpecies; of the antheræ, which are long, linear, and form a kind of cylinder, three are attached to the largeſt petal, the fourth (which appears to be leſs perfect than the others) to the ſmaller petal; the germen is enveloped with numerous orange-coloured hairs, having the gloſs of the richeſt ſattin; the antheræ terminate in ſmall appendages of a brown colour.

This magnificent ſhrub, a principal ornament of the Cape-Houſe at Kew, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774 (*Ait. Kew.*); it flowers chiefly in the Spring, and often during the Summer; is propagated principally by layers.

Our drawing was made from a plant raiſed from Cape ſeeds, which flowered this ſeaſon, among a number of others equally curious, in the collection of Mr. BARR, Nurſeryman and Floriſt, near Ball's-Turnpike, Kingſland.

PROTEA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING PROTEA.

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala: interdum baſi vel apice coherentibus. *Antheræ* lineares vel oblongæ petalis infra apicem inſertæ. *Cal.* propius o. *Nux* ſupera, 1-locularis, evalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *mellifera* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis capituloque terminali oblongo glabris. *Thunb. Prot. n.* 37. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 139. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 127.

LEUCADENDRON repens foliis lanceolatis, floribus oblongis, calycum ſquamis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 135.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON foliis anguſtis brevioribus ſalignis, calycis ſquamis elegantiſſimi ex roſeo aureo albo atro rubro variegatis, florum plumis albis. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 187.

To a magnificent appearance, the bloſſom of the Protea joins a ſtructure extremely curious and intereſting; but, at the ſame time, difficult to be underſtood by ſtudents, who are apt to conſider the whole as one great ſimple flower, while in reality it is compoſed of a number of florets encloſed within a common calyx formed of numerous leaves or ſcales placed one over the other, and ſitting on one common receptacle, being in fact what Botaniſts term an aggregate flower, approaching indeed near to a compound one, there being in the ſtructure and union of the antheræ a conſiderable ſimilarity to thoſe of the Syngeneſia claſs, much more ſo than in the flowers of Plantain, Scabious, Teaſel, and others.

The

N.° 346

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1796

OENOTHERA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *roſea* foliis ovatis dentatis, inferioribus lyratis: capſulis clavatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 3.

OENOTHERA *roſea.* *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. tom.* 2. *t.* 6.

Of the ſeveral different ſpecies of this genus growing in our garden at this preſent writing (eleven in number) two only are of a red or purple colour, the one here figured, and another with a larger flower, which we purpoſe ſoon to publiſh under the name of *purpurea.*

The preſent ſpecies, Mr. AITON informs us, was introduced in 1783 by Monſ. THOUIN, from Peru.

It has been conſidered as a greenhouſe plant, and a perennial; we find it to be more hardy than greenhouſe plants in general, and ſcarcely entitled to the diſtinction of a perennial.

It may be increaſed by cuttings and ſeeds, the latter of which are plentifully produced. It rarely exceeds a foot in height; its roſe-coloured flowers expand during the whole of the day, and are produced during moſt of the Summer months.

To guard againſt accidental ſeverity of weather, ſow its ſeeds in the Spring with tender annuals; when the plants have acquired a proper age and the ſeaſon is favourable, plant them out ſingly in the open border.

N.° 347

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CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII. FOTHERGILL'S SLIPPER-WORT.

Clafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla ringens inflata. *Capſula* 2-locularis, 2 valvis. *Calyx* 4-partitus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *Fothergillii* foliis ſpathulatis integerrimis, pedunculis ſcapiformibus unifloris. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 30. *tab.* 1. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 39.

To this ſpecies of Calceolaria the trivial name of *Fothergillii* has been given in honour of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, who introduced it in 1777, with ſeveral other rare plants from Falkland-Iſlands, where it is a native.

In the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON it was firſt figured, and minutely deſcribed.

This plant of great ſingularity and beauty particularly merits a place in the collections of the curious; its principal flowering ſeaſon is in May, but it will often bloſſom much later in the Summer.

It is not to be had in perfection, nor even preſerved, without great attention, joined to a peculiar treatment; ſeveral times it has been nearly loſt from this country. Mr. AITON makes it a biennial greenhouſe plant; it, no doubt, is one of thoſe plants which are liable to be killed in very ſevere weather, and therefore it is neceſſary to keep a pot of it at leaſt, during the Winter, either in the greenhouſe or a well-ſecured frame; but the plant will be found to ſucceed beſt in the open ground, provided it be planted in bog-earth, in a ſituation that is moiſt and moderately ſhady; with us it has proved perfectly perennial.

With care it may be propagated by layers and cuttings, but with moſt certainty in the former mode; poſſibly it may be raiſed from ſeeds, they ripen here, but are as fine as duſt.

Pub. by W. Curtis . . . .

SOLANUM LACINIATUM. CUT-LEAV'D NIGHTSHADE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLANUM *laciniatum* caule fruticoso inermi glaberrimo, foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, paniculis axillaribus binis ternisve. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 247.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* mentions this plant as being a native of New-Zealand, on the authority of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and that it was introduced in 1772; he regards it as a stove plant; it has been since found to be more hardy than he imagined, and not to require more heat than the greenhouse affords; in the Summer it will stand abroad, and even ripen its fruit in the open air.

It is a plant of some beauty, but is more remarkable for having its antheræ separating widely from each other, and thereby losing the character of a *Solanum*, so far as it depends on that circumstance. The berries when ripe are of the size of a small plum, and of a yellowish green hue; their pulp is sweet, in some small degree resembling that of a fig, whether it be so innocent we do not take on us to assert.

It flowers during most of the Summer, and is easily increased by cuttings or seeds.

Pub. by W. Curtis 87. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

ERICA VENTRICOSA. PORCELAIN HEATH.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-phyllus. *Corolla* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *ventricoſa* mutica, foliis quaternis trigonis ciliatis, floribus ventricoſis glabris. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p.* 71.

Of the many new Heaths which have been introduced within theſe few years, none have excited greater admiration than the preſent one; its bloſſoms, though they cannot boaſt the grandeur or richneſs of colour ſo ſtrikingly diſplayed in the *cerinthoides*, and ſome others, pleaſe more on a near inſpection, they have indeed a delicacy and beauty which are indeſcribable; we have given to it the Engliſh name of Porcelain Heath, as the flowers have ſomewhat the appearance of porcelain, or enamel.

This ſpecies has been introduced from the Cape, ſince the publication of the *Hortus Kewenſis*; we ſaw it in bloſſom many years ſince, in the Royal Garden at Kew; ſeveral varieties of it have been raiſed from Cape ſeeds by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſery-man, at Hackney, differing in the hairineſs of their leaves, ſize and colour of their bloſſoms; but the beſt variety we have ſeen is the one here repreſented.

In point of form the bloſſoms reſemble thoſe of the *ampullacea*, but they are not ſo large, and have no viſcidity; the ſtigma is encloſed within the mouth of the flower, and the peduncles are uſually naked; in ſome very luxuriant ſpecimens we have obſerved a ſcale or two on them.

It is with Heaths, in ſome reſpects, as it is with fruit trees; one ſeaſon they will produce bloſſoms moſt abundantly, they ſeem indeed to overblow themſelves, the next few appear; in different years the bloſſoms of the ſame heath will vary alſo conſiderably in ſize. The *ventricoſa* is a free blower, and will in general produce flowers in abundance, for two or three months, from June to September.

Thoſe who poſſeſs the knack of ſtriking heaths, raiſe it by cuttings without much difficulty.

N°350

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1796

SAXIFRAGA MUTATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D SAXIFRAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris 1-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *mutata* foliis radicalibus aggregatis lingulatis cartilagineo-ſerratis, caule racemoſo folioſo, calyce villoſo et viſcido. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 411. *Jacq. Ic. Pl. rar. Faſc.* 9.

LINNÆUS has arranged ſeveral diſtinct ſpecies of Saxifrage under the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, but very properly ſeparates this; though in the general form of its foliage it is as nearly related to it as moſt of the others; from four of them it is indeed perfectly diſtinct, inſtead of the ſawed cartilaginous edge, it has only fine ſoft hairs, more eſpecially towards the baſe; towards the extremity there is ſome appearance of little teeth, but widely differing from thoſe of the others. The whole plant is covered with viſcid hairs; the ſtalk about a foot high, is much branched; but the great peculiarity of this plant conſiſts in its flowers, the petals being long, narrow, and pointed, and of a ſaffron colour, of a deeper tint when they firſt open, and gradually changing to a pale yellow; the beauty of the flowers is heightened by a glandular ſubſtance in the centre of each, which when the flower expands is of a bright purple colour.

This rare ſpecies of Saxifrage is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy; we raiſed it with difficulty from ſeeds ſent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland; it was three years before the plants flowered; thoſe now in bloom in my garden, June 15, bid fair to produce ſeeds in abundance; the plant may alſo be produced from offsets, in the ſame way as the *Saxifraga Cotyleaon*, vulgarly called *Pyramidal Sedum*, and requires a ſimilar treatment; though an Alpine plant, it muſt be ſheltered from much wet and ſevere froſts.

Baron HALLER deſcribes it with ſpots on the petals; thoſe certainly did not exiſt on our plants.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

OENOTHERA PURPUREA. PURPLE OENOTHERA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *purpurea* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glauceſcentibus integerrimis, capſulis ſeſſilibus, ſtigmate atro-purpureo.

The ſpecies of Oenothera here figured is the one we mentioned in treating of the *roſea*, a very ornamental ſpecies, introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the weſtern coaſt of North-America, in 1791.* We have given to it the name of *purpurea*, it being the only one in our gardens with purple flowers.

It is diſtinguiſhed by three principal characters, the glaucous appearance of its foliage, the purple hue of its bloſſoms, and the dark colour of its ſtigma.

It flowers during the months of July and Auguſt, and ripens its ſeeds in September; is an annual of ready growth, and worthy of being more generally introduced to the flower-garden; its ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the ſpring, with other tender annuals, and the ſeedlings when of a proper age planted out ſingly in the open border, where they will acquire the height of two feet, and produce abundance of bloſſoms which, like thoſe of the *roſea*, open during the day as well as in the evening.

* *Donn. Hort. Cantab.* 1796.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1796

MAHERNIA INCISA. CUT-LEAV'D MAHERNIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 5 obcordata filamentis fuppofita. *Capfula* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

MAHERNIA *incifa* caule hifpidulo, foliis lanceolatis incifis, ftipulis integerrimis.

In point of fize and mode of growth, this beautiful fpecies comes near to the *pinnata* already figured in this work; but differs effentially in the fingular hifpidity of its ftalks, the form of its leaves, and the colour of its flowers.

The ftalks to the naked eye difcover a manifeft roughnefs, a magnifying glafs fhews this roughnefs to be of a fingular kind, that they are befet on every fide with little protuberances, from whence iffue tufts of pellucid hairs, and here and there a fingle hair is difcoverable with a fmall red vifcid globule at its extremity; a portion of the ftalk, when highly magnified, fomewhat refembles that of the creeping Cereus. The leaves, which are not fo manifeftly hairy as the ftalk and calyces, are deeply jagged on the edges, and bear fome little affinity in their appearance to thofe of the *Pelargonium tricolor*. The flowers, when in bud, are of the richeft crimfon imaginable; as they open they incline to a deep orange, and finally become of a yellowifh hue.

As this plant produces abundance of bloffoms, they may be feen in all their ftates during moft of the Summer and Autumnal months.

The plant from whence our drawing was taken, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurferyman, King's-Road, it requires the fame treatment as the *pinnata*, is probably a native of the fame country, and may be propagated by cuttings in the fame manner.

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MIMULUS AURANTIACUS. ORANGE MONKEY-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-dentatus prismaticus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Caps.* 2-locularis polyspermа.

Specific Character.

MIMULUS *aurantiacus* caule erecto fruticoso tereti, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis.

The present species of *Mimulus*, equal in point of shew to most of the inhabitants of our greenhouses, to which situation it is adapted, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nursery-man, King's-Road.

Stalk about three feet high, much branched, shrubby, round, the young wood green, with a tinge of purple toward the lower part of each joint, slightly viscid, as it becomes older changing to a light brown colour, and discovering manifest fissures; branches alternately opposite, flower-bearing quite to the base; leaves opposite, sessile, slightly connate, ovato-lanceolate, somewhat blunt at the extremity, this bluntness is particularly apparent when contrasted with a leaf of the *ringens*, toothed or slightly sawed on the edge, smooth, veiny; flowers inodorous, large, nearly twice the size of those of the *ringens*, uniformly pale orange, growing in pairs from the alæ of the leaves, standing on footstalks about half the length of the calyx; calyx five-angled and five-toothed, tube of the flower within the calyx, narrow, cylindrical, pale yellow, bent a little downward, gradually expanding, and dividing into two lips, the upper lip divided into two, the lower lip into three segments, all of them irregular, the two uppermost very much so; at the base of the middle segment of the lower lip are two prominent ridges, of a somewhat deeper colour; stamina four, two long, two short; antheræ deep orange, cruciform, within the flower; stigma white, two-lip'd, lips closed or expanded according to its age; style filiform; germen oblong; at the base of the germen is a gland of considerable size which secretes much honey.

This plant flowers during most of the Summer, and is increased by cuttings. We know not with certainty of what country it is a native.

Pub by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1796

OENOTHERA PUMILA. DWARF OENOTHERA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *pumila* foliis lanceolatis obtufis glabris fubpetiolatis, caulibus proftratis, capfulis acutangulis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 4.

OENOTHERA foliis radicalibus ovatis caulinis lanceolatis obtufis, capfulis ovatis obtufis. *Mill. Ic. t.* 188.

LYSIMACHIA filiquofa glabra minor mariana anguftioribus foliis. *Pluk. Mant.* 123.

From all the fpecies of Oenothera with yellow flowers hitherto introduced to this country, the prefent one is diftinguifhed by the inferiority of its fize; in its moft luxuriant ftate it rarely exceeds a foot in height, and as it commonly grows it is far more humble: from a perennial root it fends out many flowering ftems, which are productive of bloffoms in regular fucceffion from April to July: thefe are open in the morning as well as in the evening, which renders the plant more ornamental and defirable: for the border of a fmall garden, or for rock-work, it is extremely fuitable, if not fo fhewy as fome others; it is very hardy, of ready growth, not apt to encroach, flowers during moft of the fummer months, and is readily propagated by feeds, cuttings, or dividing of the roots in autumn.

Is a native of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

The ftalks cannot be confidered as proftrate, though LINNÆUS defcribes them as fuch; *adfcendentibus* would be a more appropriate term.

N.° 355

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Dec: 1. 1796.

ERICA MASSONI. MASSON'S HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Maſſoni* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis cylindricis groſſis, floribus capitatis, foliis octofariis imbricatis pubeſcentibus. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 221. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 23.

ERICA *Maſſoni* foliis quaternis oblongis ſerratis villoſis, floribus cylindricis viſcoſis. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p.* 71.

This very magnificent African Heath is firſt deſcribed in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, and named in honour of Mr. MASSON, whoſe exertions at the Cape, where he reſided many years as collector of the natural productions of that fertile ſpot, have ſo eminently contributed to render the royal collection at Kew, in this tribe of plants eſpecially, rich in the extreme.

This Heath grows to a conſiderable height, and becomes much branched, the branches are long and upright, covered cloſely with numerous hoary leaves, nearly cylindrical, moſt of theſe terminate in a large umbel of flowers, which continue a long while in bloom, and are ſo extremely viſcous that ſcarcely a winged inſect can ſettle on them and eſcape with its life; the formidable waſp ſometimes becomes its victim, as we once had an opportunity of ſeeing.

When the *Hort. Kew.* was firſt publiſhed, this ſpecies had not flowered with Mr. AITON, it has ſince done ſo in many collections near town, and no where in greater perfection than at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammerſmith, on ſome one or other of whoſe plants bloſſoms may be ſeen during moſt of the ſummer.

It is raiſed from cuttings with extreme difficulty, is not ſo eaſily kept as ſome others, and is more ſuſceptible of injury from moiſture.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec: 1. 1790

BRIZA MAXIMA. GREAT QUAKING GRASS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-valvis, multiflorus. *Spicula* districha: valvulis cordatis, obtusis: interiore minuta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRIZA *maxima* spiculis cordatis, flosculis septendecim. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 115. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 103.
GRAMEN tremulum maximum. *Bauh Pin.* 2.
PHALARIS pratensis altera. *Pearle Grasse. Ger. emac. p.* 87. *f.* 3.

The Grasses are in general more regarded for utility than ornament, yet in the latter point of view many of them have engaged the attention of the curious, and long held a place in the flower-garden, to which they have a twofold claim, as they not only decorate the garden when fresh, but the mantle-shelf when dry; to these purposes the present species of Briza has long been applied: JOHNSON tells us, in his time, 1633, "it was sowen yearlely in many of the London gardens."

This species, a native of Spain and Italy, blossoms in June and July, and ripens its seeds in August.

Where it has once seeded it comes up spontaneously, without the trouble of sowing it; autumnal seedlings make the strongest plants, they are liable however to be cut off in very severe seasons; should that happen, sow more seed in the spring with your other annuals.

No. 357

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.1796

ERICA BACCANS. ARBUTUS-FLOWERED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis. 4-valvis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *baccans* antheris criſtatis inclusis, corollis globoſo-campanulatis calyce colorato inclusis, foliis imbricatis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 233.

ERICA *baccans* antheris criſtatis, corollis globoſo-campanulatis tectis, ſtylo incluſo, foliis ternis imbricatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 18.

ERICA *baccans* criſtata foliis quaternis linearibus ſerrulatis, floribus umbellatis. calyce ovato æquante. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 74.

ERICA Africana glabra fruticoſa arbuti flore. *Seb. Muſ.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 21. *f.* 3.

SEBA, a Dutch writer, appears firſt to have noticed this Heath; he figures it in his Muſeum, and diſtinguiſhes it by the name of Arbutus-flowered, which Mr. AITON has retained.

This very elegant and ornamental ſpecies grows to a conſiderable height, and in favourable ſituations produces abundance of flowers early in the ſummer, which are remarkable, though not peculiarly ſo, for being enveloped with a calyx of the ſame colour.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774*.

Is raiſed from ſeeds, which it ripens with us more freely than moſt of the African Heaths, a fortunate circumſtance, as it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſtrike its cuttings.

Seedling plants rarely flower till they are three years old.

* *Ait. Kew.*

N.° 358

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Jan.y 1797

CONVOLVULUS ALTHÆOIDES. SILKY-LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *althæoides* foliis cordatis ſinuatis ſericeis: lobis repandis; pedunculis biſloris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 202. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 211. *var.* β.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus Althææ folio. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS Althææ folio. *Cluſ. Hiſt. p. xlix. fig.*

PAPAVER cornutum luteum minus. *Ger. Herb. p.* 294. *f.* 4.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus elegantiſſimus foliis tenuiter inciſis. *Tournef. Inſt.* 85.

The name of *Althæoides* and the deſcription of LINNÆUS accord much better with the figure of this plant, as given by CLUSIUS, than with the plant itſelf as cultivated in our gardens: whether the foliage of our plant becomes ſmaller and more finely divided by cultivation; whether it be a diſtinct ſpecies, as MILLER affirms, or a permanent variety, as Mr. AITON makes it, we have not been able ſatisfactorily to aſcertain; the former gives no deſcription of the radical leaves of his *elegantiſſimus*, and we have not found in any of our gardens a variety different from the one here figured. This ſpecies of Convolvulus, though cultivated here by J. TRADESCANT in 1656, is far from being common, which is the more ſurpriſing, as the plant is eaſy of culture and productive of flowers at once large and beautiful, and peculiarly intereſting from the extreme variableneſs of its ſilky foliage, expanding into the moſt elegant forms imaginable.

Mr. STEVENS, of Camerton-Houſe, near Bath, informs me that it grows abundantly on the mountains near Victri, ſouth-eaſt of Naples, and in the Iſle of Capri, mixed with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, *Lithoſpermum fruticoſum*, &c. and in the adjacent iſlands and continent, forming a beautiful ornament to the ſhrubs it entwines: CLUSIUS obſerved it in Spain and Portugal.

It flowers with us in June and July, and is increaſed without difficulty by parting its roots, which are of the creeping kind, in ſpring or autumn. It is uſually kept in the greenhouſe, but will ſucceed very well in the open border, guarding it againſt the unuſual ſeverity of weather.

N° 359

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan.1. 1797.

HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS. SUPERB HIBISCUS.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex: exterior polyphyllus aut multifidus. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 5-locularis: loculis polyſpermis ramis 1-ſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *ſpecioſus* foliis glabris palmatis: laciniis lanceolatis ſerratis, caule pedunculis calicibuſque lævibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 456. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1063.

Thoſe who "admire Nature's clocks more than her watches," will view, we preſume, with ſome pleaſure our repreſentation of this very ſuperb ſpecies of Hibiſcus, a native of Carolina, and cultivated here by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, in 1778.

This ſpecies is altogether herbaceous, and from a perennial root yearly throws up a ſtem to the height of many feet, clothed with foliage of a beautiful form and ſmoothneſs, and ſupporting at its ſummit ſeveral flowers, diſtinguiſhed for their grandeur and richneſs of colour; theſe uſually bloſſom in Auguſt, and if the plant be kept in the ſtove, as it moſt commonly is, are followed by ripe ſeeds, by which it is moſt commonly propagated.

In the *Hort. Kew.* it is marked as a greenhouſe plant; it may no doubt be preſerved in the greenhouſe; there is even no impediment to its growing in the open border, if placed in a warm and ſheltered ſituation; and the only motive for keeping it in the ſtove is its being found to flower there more advantageouſly, and to ripen its ſeeds with more certainty.

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